A BRIEFE DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

VVherein is particularly described all the Monarchies, Empires and Kingdomes of the same, with their ACADEMIES.

As also their severall Titles, and Situations thereunto adjoyning.

Written by the most Reverend Father in God, *GEORGE*, late Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

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1634 STC 1642

A BRIEF
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
WORLD:

A BRIEFE DESCRIPTION OF the whole World.

THE Globe of the Earth doth either shew the Sea or Land. The Sea generall, is called by the name of *Ocean*, which coasteth all the World, and taketh his name in speciall, either of the place neere which it commeth, as *Oceanus Britanicus*, *Mare Germanicum*, *Sinus Persicus*, *Mare Atlanticum*, of the Hill *Atlas*, in the West part of *Africke*: or of the finder out, as *Fretum Magellanicum*; or of some other accident, as the Red Sea, because the sand is red; *Mare Mediterraneum*, because it runneth between the lands of

Of seas.

172 The diuers names given to the seas, and the reason why.

150

Europe and *Africk*; *Mare Icarium* becauſe *Icarus* was drowned there; or the like. There be ſome few Seas which have no intercourſe with the
135. *Ocean*, as *Mare mortuum*, neere *Paleſtina*; *Mare Caſpium ſive Hircanum*, not farre from *Armenia*: and
284 ſuch a one is ſaid to be in the North part of *America*.

Of the Straits or Narrow Seas. The Straits or narrow Seas, are noted in the Latine by the name of *Fretum*; as *Fretum Britannicum*, the Engliſh narrow Seas; *Fretum Herculeum*, the Straits betweene
151.171 *Barbarie* and *Spaine*; *Fretum Magellanicum*, &c.
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Of the Earth. The Earth is either Ilands, which are thoſe which are wholly compaſſed by the Sea, as *Britannia*, *Sicilia*, *Corſica*; or the Continent, which is called in the Engliſh, *The firme Land*, in the Latin *Continens*.
41 The old knowne firme Land was contained onely in *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. *Europe* is divided from *Africa* by the *Mediterranean* Sea; from *Aſia* by the River *Tanais*; whereby

whereby appeareth, that the North parts of *Asia*, and *Europe* in old time were but little known and discovered. 87

Africa is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* Sea; from *Asia* by the River *Nilus*; and so *Asia* by *Tanais* and *Nilus*, is severed from *Europe* and *Africk*.

Of Spaine.

TO say nothing of *England* and *Ireland*; the most Westerne Country of *Europe*, is *Spaine*, which is bounded on the South with the *Mediterranean*, on the West with the *Atlantick*, on the North with *Oceanus Cantabricus*, or the Spanish Seas, on the East with *France*, from which it is severed with certaine Mountaines, called *Montes Pyrenei*, or the *Pyrenay* hils. *How Spaine is bounded.*

If we ſhould enquire into the times that were before the comming of the *Carthaginians* and *Romanes* into *Spaine*, wee ſhall finde nothing but that which is either fabulous, or neere to fables: how it was firſt called *Iberia*, *ab Ibero fluuio*; afterwards *Hiſpania*, *ab Hiſpano*, we may take as a tradition; but their *Gargoris*, their *Habis*, their *Geryon* exceed beliefe of any, but thoſe that will take all reports on truſt. It is certaine that the *Syrians* planted a Colony there in the Iſle of *Gades*, corruptly now called *Cudiz*, or *Cales*: Theſe troubled by their Neighbours, deſired aid of the *Carthaginians*, a flouriſhing neighbour Common-wealth, deſcended of the *Syrians*, as well as themſelves, who ſent firſt to defend the *Gaditanes* againſt their neighbours; afterwards heartned on by their ſucceſſe in their firſt Expedition, theſe *Carthaginians*, ſucceſſively ſent thither three Captaines, *Hamilcar*, *Haſdrubal* and *Hannibal*, who

The Originall names of the Country of Spaine.

Carthaginians ſent to defend the Gaditanes.

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who for the most part subdued the Province, and held it, till by *Scipio's* and the *Romane* Forces, they were dispossessed of it: Yet for many yeares after, the fortunes of the *Romanes* stucke as it were in the subduing of that Province, so that from the time of the second Punick Warre, untill the time of *Agustus*, they had businesse made them in that Country continually, neither could they till then bring it peaceably into the forme of a Province.

Spaine once a Province of the Romane Empire 34

It continued a Province of the *Romane* Empire untill the time of *Honorius* the Emperour, in whose dayes the *Vandalls* came into it, conquering and making it theirs; then the *Gothes* (the *Vandalls* either driven out, or called over into *Africke*) entring, erected there a Kingdome, which flourished for many yeares; till by the comming of the *Saracens* and *Moores*, their Kingdome was broken; who setling themselves in *Spaine*, erected it a Kingdome, changed the names of

Saracens and Moores erected a Kingdome.

many places and Rivers, and gave them new names, such as they retaine to this day, and continued for the space of some hundred of yeares mighty in that Countrey, till they were first subdued by *Ferdinand*: afterwards, and that now lately, utterly expelled by *Philip* the Third.

9. They were utterly expelled by Philip the third.

After the comming in of these *Africans*, in this Countrey there were many Kingdomes, as the Kingdome of *Portugall* toward the West; the Kingdome of *Granado* toward the South; the Kingdome of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, toward the East; and the Kingdome of *Castile* in the middle of the Land: but the whole Dominion is now under the King of *Spaine*.

22

Spain in former time several Kingdomes.

12 As *Damianus a Goes* doth write in the Treatise intituled, *Hispania*, there were in times past twelve severall Kingdomes in *Spaine*, which he nameth thus: *Castellæ antiquæ & novæ, Leonis, Aragoniæ, Portugalliæ, Navarræ, Granatæ, Valentiæ*

lentiæ, *Toleti*, *Galitiæ*, *Algarbiorum*, *Murtiæ*, *Cordubæ*: which is not to be wondred at, since in *England*, a farre lesse Country, there were in the time of the *Saxons*, seven severall Kingdomes and Monarchies.

In the best Mappes of *Spaine*, the Armes of these severall Kingdomes do yet distinctly appeare: where for the Armes of *Leons*, is given a Lion; which manifestly argueth, that whereas by some it is called *Regnum Legionis*, that name is false, for it is *Leonis*, suitable thereunto: for the Armes of *Castile* is given a Castle, which was the cause, that *John of Gaunt*, Sonne to *Edward* the Third King of *England*, did quarter with the Armes of *England* the Castle and the Lyon, as having maried *Constance* Daughter to *Peter* King of *Castile*, and at this day the first and chiefe Coat of the King of *Spaine*, is a Castle quarrered with a Lion, in remembrance of the two Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Leon*.

10

20

unexpected Prophesie

In *Corduba* (as in times past it was called) standeth *Andoluzia*, neere unto which, the Island called properly *Gades*, but since, by deprivation of the word, *Cadiz*, and commonly *Ca'es*, which was lately surprized by the *English*. The Kingdome of *Granada*, which lyeth neerest to the *Mediterranean*, was by the space of seven hundred yeares possessed by the *Moores* and *Saracens*, who doe professe the Religion of *Mahumet*: the Reason whereof *Rodericus Toletanus* in the third Book of his story doth shew to be this; that whereas the *Saracens* after *Mahomets* time, had spred themselves all along *Africke*, even unto the Westerne part of *Barbary*, a King of Spaine called *Rodericus*, employed (in an Embassige to them) one *Iulian*, a Nobleman of His, who by his wife Demeanour, procured much Reputation amongst the *Moores*; but in the time of his service, the King *Rodericus* deloured the Daughter of the said *Iulian*; which the Father took in such in-

4 *Granada* 700 yeers possessed by the *Moores* and *Saracens*.

172 *Roderic. Toletanus.*

King *domes.*

indignation, that he procured those *Saracens* to come over into *Spaine*, that so he might be revenged on his King; but when those barbarous people had once set foot in there, they could never bee removed, untill the time of *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queene of Spaine, about a hundred yeares since. 6 246.

The Author before named writeth, that before the comming of those *Moores* into Spaine, the *King Roderick*, would needes open a part of a Palace, which had bin shut long before, and had by descent from hand to hand bin forbidden to be entred by any: yet the *King* supposing there had bin great Treasure therein, broke in to it, but found nothing there, saving in a great Chest, the Pictures of Men, who resembled the Proportion, Attire, and Armour of the *Moores*, and a Prophecie joyned therewithall, that at that time, when the Palace should bee entred, such a people

A strãge & unexpected prophesie

people as was there resembled, should invade and spoyle *Spaine*; which fell out accordingly.

The *Spaniards* that now are, be a very mixt people, descended of the *Gothes*, which in former times possessed that Land, and of those *Saracens* and *Iews*, which are the baseſt people of the World.

7. *Portugall added to the Kingdoe of Spain.* 13.76. 173

The Kingdome of *Portugall* did containe under it *Regnum Algarbiorum*; but both of them are now annexed unto *Castile* by the cunning of the King of *Spaine*, *Philip* the Second, who tooke the advantage after the death of *Sebastian*, who was slaine in *Barbary*, in the Yeare 1578. Then after him raigned *Henry*, who sometimes was Cardinall, and Vncle to *Sebastian*; in whose time, although shew was made that it should be lawfully debated, unto whom the Crowne of *Portugall* did belong, yet *Philip* meaning to make sure worke, did not so much respect the right, as by maine force invaded; and since (to the great griefe of the *Portugals*) hath

hath kept it. The chiefe City of *Portugall* is *Lisbone*, called in Latine *Olyssippo*, from whence those Navigations were advanced, by which the *Portugals* discovered so much of the South part of *Africk*, and of the *East Indies*, possessed by them to this day. The City from whence the *Castilians* do set forth their ships to the *West Indies* is *Sevill*, called in Latine *Hispalis*. Another great City in *Spaine* is *Toledo*, where the Archbishopricke is the richest spirituall dignity of Christendome, the Papacy onely excepted.

Lisbone. 237. 44

Sevill. 317

Toledo.

In the time of *Damianus a Goes*, there were reckoned to be in *Spaine*, foure Ahchbishopricks of great worth, three other inferiour, and forty Bishopricks; as also in *Portugall*, three Archbishopricks, and eight Bishopricks. Hee reckoneth up also in *Spaine* (besides the great Officers of the Crowne) 17 *Dukes*. 41 *Marquesses*, 87 *Earles* or *Counts*, and 9 *Viconnts*; as also in *Portugall* (besides the Officers of the Crowne) six *Dukes*. 4 *Marquesses*, nineteene *Earles*,

The magnificent greatnes of Spaine and Portugall.

Earles, and one Vicount. In *Spaine* he ſaith are ſeven Vniverſities. The Country is but dry, and ſo conſequently barren, in compariſon of ſome other places. What commodities it doth yeeld, it may beſeene in the Treatiſe of *Damianus a Goes*, which he calleth his *Hiſpania*.

Not onely this great and large Country heretofore divided into ſo many Kingdomes, is now under one abſolute King, but that King alſo is Lord of many other Territories: as namely, of the Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy*, and the Dutchy 18·45 of *Millaine*, of the Iſles of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorque*, *Minorque*, *Eviſa*, In the mid-land Sea; of the Ilands of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantique*; beſides divers ſtrong Towns and goodly Havens in *Barbary*, within and without the Straits. On the back- 44 ſide of *Africk* he commands much on the Frontiery, beſides the Iſlands adjoyning to the maine Land. In the Weſterne *Indies* he hath *Mexico*, *Bra-*

ſil,

sil, large Territories; with the Islands of the South, and the North Sea. And *Philip* the second getting *Portugall* as a Dowry to that fore't Mariage, got also all the dependances of that Crown in *Africk*, the *East Indies*, and the *Atlantique* Sea; the Townes of *Barbary* and the *East Indies* willingly submitting themselves unto him; but the *Terceras* he won by force at the first and second Expedition: so if we consider the huge tract of ground that is under this *Kings Dominion*, we will say that the Empery of the *King* of *Spaine* is, in that respect, the largest that now is, or ever was in the World.

10. 25

The Empery of the King dō of Spain the greatest in the Christian world

Of

OF FRANCE.

France how bounded. THE next Country is *France* which is bounded on the West with the *Pyrenie* hils, on the North with the English Seas, on the East with *Germany*, on the South-east with the *Alpe*-hils, on the South-west with the *Mediterranean* Sea.

France. one of the most absolute Kingdomes of the world. The Kingdome of *France* is for one entire thing, one of the most rich and absolute Monarchies of the World, having both on the North and South side, the Sea standing very convenient for profit of Navigation, and the Land it selfe being ordinarily very fruitfull. The consideration whereof caused *Francis* the first King of *France*, to compare this Kingdome alone, to all the Dominions and Seigniories of *Charles* the fifth Emperour: for when the Herauld of the said *Charles*, bidding Defiance to King *Fran-*

Francis, did give his Majestie the title of *Emperour of Germany*, *King of Castile*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, *Sicilie*, *&c.* *Francis* commanded his Herauld to call him so often King of *France*, as the other had Titles by all his Countryes; implying that *France* alone was of as much strength and worth, as all the Countries which the other had. 53 141 207

Concerning this Argument, see the warlike and politick Discourses of *Monsieur de la Noue*. He who writeth the Commentaries of Religion, and state of *France*, doth shew, that when there had beene of late in *France*, in the dayes of *Francis* the second, and *Charles* the ninth, three Civill Warres, which had much ruinated the glory and beauty of that Kingdome, when a little before the great Massacre in the yeare one thousand five hundred seventy two, there had beene peace in that Country scant full two yeares; yet so great is the riches and happinesse of that King- 47 *Civill warrs in France.*

Kingdome, that in that short time, all things were renewed and repaired againe, as if there had never beene any such desolation.

Revenue of the crown of France exceeding great.

The revenue of the Crowne of *France* is exceeding great, by reason of the Taxes and imposition; which through the whole *Kingdome* are laid upon the subjects: for their Sizes and Toules doe exceed all the Impostes and tributes of all the Princes of Christendome, in as much as there are few things there used, but the King hath a commodity issuing out of them; and not onely from matters of Luxury, as in other States, but from such things as be of necessity, as Flesh, Wood, Salt, &c. It is supposed at this day, that there be in the Kingdome thirty thousand men, who are Vnder-officers, and make a good part of their living by gathering of the Kings tribute: This is much increased no doubt in these latter times; but yet of old it was in so great measure, which caused

that

hat ſpeech of *Maximilian* the Em- 24
erour, as *Iohannes Eventinus* witneſ-
eth, *de Bello Turcico*, who ſaid, that
he Emperour of *Germany*, was *Rex*
Regum, meaning that his Princes were
o great men.

The *King* of Spaine was *Rex homi-*
um, becauſe his People would obey
heir Prince in any reaſonable mode-
ation.

The *King* of England was *Rex dia-*
olorum, becauſe the ſubjects had there
ivers times deprived their *Kings* of
heir Crownes and Dignity. But the
King of France was *Rex aſinorum*, in
s much as his people did beare very
eavy Burthens of Taxes and impoſi-
ions. In this *Kingdome* of *France* is
ne great Miſery to the Subjects, that *In Frãce*
he places and Offices of Juſtice are *the office*
rdinarily bought and ſold, the be- *of juſtice*
inning whereof was this: *Lewis* *bought*
he Twelfth, who was called a Father *& ſold.*
f the Countrey, began to pay the
ebts of his Predeceſſour, *Charles*
he 7. (*which were very great*) and
tending to recover unto *France*

the

12.23 the Dukedome of *Millaine*, and minding not to burden his people further than was neede, thought it a good course to set at sale all the Offices of the Crowne; but with the places of Justice he did not meddle. But his successors after him tooke occasion also to make great profit of them, witnesse the Author *contra Machiavel. lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. By the customes of that Country, the King of *France* hath not that absolute power to muster and presse out Souldiers, as in *England*, and some other places of Christendome the Princes have: But the manner is, when the King will set forward any Military Service, he sendeth abroad his Edicts, or causeth in Cities and good Townes, the Drum to be strucken up, and whosoever will voluntarily follow, he is enrolled. Notwithstanding he wanteth few Souldiers, because the Noble and Gentlemen of *France*, doe hold it their dutie, and highest honour, both to attend the King unto

The Custome of France for mustering & pressing Souldiers.

the

the warres, and to beare their owne charges yearely for many moneths.

The person of the King of *France* hath in former time beene reputed so sacred, that *Guicciardine* saith of them, that their people have regarded them in that respect of devotion, as if they had beene demi-gods. And *Machiavell* in his Questions upon *Livie*, saith, that they doted so upon their Kings, that they thought every thing did become them which they did, and that nothing could be more disgracefull, than to give any intimation, that such or such a thing was not well done by their King. But this opinion is much now decayed, the Princes of the bloud are in the next ranke under the King himselfe.

Paris the chief City of France.

There be many and very rich goodly Cities in *France*, but the chiefest of all is *Paris*, called *Lutetia*, *quasi Luto sita*, as some have merrily spoken: which place is especially honoured, first by the

presence

presence of the *King*, most commonly keeping Court and Residence there. Secondly, by the great store of goodly Houses, whereof part belong to *Noblemen*, and part are Houses of Religion. Thirdly, by the University which is incomparably the greatest, most antient, and best filled of all *France*. Fourthly, in that it is the chiefe *Parliament* City of that *Kingdome*, without the *Ratification* of which *Parliament* at *Paris*, *Edicts & Proclamations*, comming from the *King*, are not held authenticall. Fifthly, by the great Traffique of all kind of Marchandize, which is used in that place.

The Parliament Cities in *France* are places where their Termes are kept, and in severall Provinces are seven, unto which the causes of inferiour Courts within their distinct Provinces, may bee brought by appeale: but the Parliament of Paris hath that Prerogative, that appeales from all Courts of the *Kingdome*, do lye there. That which we call our Parliament in

Eng-

England, is amongst them teamed *Conventus Ordinum*, or the States.

France in antient time, (as *Cæsar* reporteth in the first of his *Commentaries*) was divided into three parts; *Aquitania*, which was towards the West; *Celtica* towards the *North* and *West*; and *Belgica* which is towards the *North*. *Belginm* is sometime called *Gallia inferior*, and sometime *Germania inferior*, but wee commonly call it the *Low-Countries*: the Government whereof at this day, is not at all under *France*; but *Gallia Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, are under the *French* King. *The kingdome of France divided into three parts.* 23

The antient Inhabitants of this Country, were the *Gaules*, who possessed not onely all that we now call France, being the greatest part of that the Romans called *Gallia Transalpina*, but also a good part of *Italy*, which they call *Gallia Cisalpina*; a people whose beginnings are unknown: this of them is certaine, *Gaules, the antient inhabitants of France.* 41

that they were a Nation of valour; for they not onely ſackt *Rome*, but alſo carried their conquering armes into *Greece*, where they ſate down, and were called by the Name of *Gallogrecians*, or *Galathians*.

Some report alſo, that they entred into *Spaine*, and ſubdued and inhabited that part which was called *Luſitania*, now *Portugallia*; but howſoever their former victories and greatneſſe, they were by *Iulius Cæſar* ſubdued, and made a Province of the People of *Rome*, and ſo continued under the Romane Empire, till about foure hundred yeares after *Chriſt*; when in the Ruine and diſmembring of the *Roman Empire*, the *French* invaded *Gaule*, and erected a Monarchie, which hath continued to this day in the ſucceſſion of ſixty foure Kings, of three ſeverall races; *that is to ſay*, the *Merovingians*, *Carolovingians*, and *Capevingians*, about twelve hundred yeares, and now flouriſheth under *Lewis* the 13. the now raigning K. of *France*. Al-

Although the *French* have done many things worthily out of their owne Countrey, in the East against the *Saracens*; although they have for a while held *Sicily*, the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Millaine*; yet it hath bin observed of them, *that they could never make good their footing beyond the Alpes, or in other forreigne Regions*; Howbeit in it selfe, *France* is one of the strongest Kingdomes in all *Europe* at this day.

That which we commonly call the *Low-Countries*, containeth seventeene severall Provinces, whereof the most part have severall titles and Governors, as the Dukedome of *Brabant*, the *Earledome* of *Flanders*, *&c.* Of which the inheritance at severall times did fall on Daughters, who being marryed unto the Heire of some of the other Provinces, did in the end bring the whole Country into one entire Government, which was commonly called

26.76 by the name of the *Dukedome of Burgundy*; and yet so, that in the uniting of them together, it was by composition agreed, that the severall Provinces should retaine their severall antient Lawes and Liberties, which is the reason yeelded, why some of those Provinces in our Age thinke themselves freed from Obe-
Note. dience unto the *King of Spaine*, unto whom by inheritance they did descend, because he hath violated their libe ties, to the keep ng whereof, at the first composition, he was bound. When this whole Country did belong unto the Crown of *France*, the *Dukedome of Burgundy* was bestowed by *Philip de Valois*, K. of *France*, unto *Iohn de Valois*, a younger Son of His, from whom by descent it came at last to *Charles the Bold*, otherwise Proud, Duke of *Burgundy*, who left one onely Daughter, and
17 she was married to *Maximilian* the Emperour, of the House of *Austria*, from whom the inheritance descended unto *Charles* the fifth, Emperour,

rour, who yeelding it over to his Son *Philip* the second, did charge him to intreat that People well; *which he forgetting to doe*, under pretence of rooting out the profession of Religion, did intangle himselfe, and all that Countrey with a very long, bloudy, and wearisome warre. 1566

There is no part of *Europe*, which for the quantity of the ground, doth yeeld so much Riches and commodities, as the *Low-Countries* doe, besides their infinit store of shipping, wherein they exceed any Prince of *Christendome*. They were in time past accounted a very heavy dull *People*, and unfit for the Warres, but their continuall combating with the *Spaniards*, hath made them now very ingenious, full of action, and managers of great causes apperteining to fights, either by Sea or Land. The 17 Provinces are these, *Brabant*, *Gelderland*, *Artois*, *Valencois*, *Luxenburg*, *Flaunders*, *Henault*, *Lila*, *Namurce*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Tornabum*, *Tornacetium*, *ces*. *The rights of the states in Generall.* *The names of the 17. Provintces.*

188 *tium, Mechlin, Utrecht, and the East and West Freezeland.*

France hath many petty Governments that doe border upon it; as the Dukedome of *Savoy*, the State of the *Switzers*, the Dukedome of 24 *Lorraine*, *the Burgundians*, or *Walloons*, against all which, the King is forced to keepe his frontier Towns.

There is nothing more famous in this Kingdome then the *Salique* Law, whereby it is provided, *that no woman, nor the heire of her (as in her right) shall injoy the Crown of France, but it goeth alwayes to the Heire Male.*

The Author of the *Commentaries* against *Machiavell*, repureth it a great blessing of GOD, that they have the *Salique Law in France*, and that not so much (saith he) because Women by the Infirmity of their Sex are unfit to governe, for therein many men, who have enjoyed Kingdomes, have bin, and are very defective: but because by that meanes

meanes the Crowne of *France* is never indangered by Marriage of a *forraigner*, to come under the subjection of a stranger. And this is the opinion of *Philip de Comines*, in the 8. Booke of His *Commentaries*. This Law is very antient among them, so that it cannot certainly be defined when it was Enacted: but by vertue thereof, *Edward* the 3. King of *England*, and His Heires were cut off from inheriting the Crowne of *France*, whereunto by Marriage of a Daughter he was Heire in generall. And by reason of this Law, *Henry* the fourth, late King of *France*, rather injoyed that Dominion, than the Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraine*, who was neerer of bloud, by descending from the Elder Daughter of King *Henry* the second.

By this Law Ed. the 3. K. of England, was put by the Crown of France.

The *Switzers* are a People called in old time *Helvetii*, who have no Noblemen, or Gentlemen among them, but onely the Citizens of their Townes, the yearely Officers

The Switzers Government.

whereof, and their Counsell, do governe their State.

23 *Cities or Cantos in Switzerland.*

There are in *Switzerland*, 23. Cities or Townes, which they call their *Cantons*; although some rather think that name properly doth signifie the Rulers of those Townes, and of them some doe retain to this day the *Romish Religion, but some others have embraced the Gospell.* The Country where they live, is not very fertile, and being farre from any Seas, they have no vent for their People, but by lending them forth as hired Souldiers, which for their pay doe fight oftentimes in *Italy* and *France*, and sometimes in *Germany*. Neare unto one part of them, stands *Geneva*, which is challenged by the Duke of *Savoy*, to have heretofore belonged to his Dominion: but they pretend themselves to be a free City, and by the help of Protestant Princes, but especially by some of the *Helvetians*, doe so maintaine it. In this place there is a rare excellent Law, that if any Malefactor who hath

Geneva.

A rare excellent Law.

hath fled out of his owne Country, be convicted of any grievous crime, he sufferath there, as if hee were in his own Country: *which they are forced to doe, because their Cities would bee full of all sorts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the Confines of divers Princes and States.*

OF GERMANY.

THE next Countrey unto *France*, on the *East side*, is *Germany*, which is bounded on the West with *France*, and the *Low-Countries*; on the *North* with *Denmarke*, and the *Danish Seas*; on the *East* with *Prussia*, *Polonia*, and *Hungary*; on the South-East, with *Istria*, and *Illyricum*; on the South with the *Alpe-hils*, and with *Italy*. *Germanie how bounded.*

The Governour Generall of this

whereof, and their Counsell, do governe their State.

23 Cities or Cantos in Switzerland.

There are in *Switzerland*, 23. Cities or Townes, which they call their *Cantons*; although some rather think that name properly doth signifie the Rulers of those Townes, and of them some doe retaine to this day the *Romish Religion, but some others have embraced the Gospell.* The Country where they live, is not very fertile, and being farre from any Seas, they have no vent for their *People*, but by sending them forth as hired Souldiers, which for their pay doe fight oftentimes in *Italy* and *France*, and sometimes in *Germany*. Neare unto one part of them, toward *Italy*, lyeth *Geneva*, which is challenged by the Duke of *Savoy*, to have heretofore belonged to his Dominion: but they pretend themselves to be a free City, and by the help of Protestant Princes, but especially by some of the *Heluetians*, doe so maintaine it. In this place there is a rare & excellent Law, that if any Malefactor who

Geneva.

A rare & excellent Law.

hath

hath fled out of his owne Country, be convinced of any grievous crime, he sufferath there, as if hee were in his own Country: *which they are forced to doe, because their Cities would bee full of all sorts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the Confines of divers Princes and States.*

OF GERMANY.

THE next Countrey unto *France*, on the *East side*, is *Germany*, which is bounded on the West with *France*, and the *Low-Countries*; on the *North* with *Denmarke*, and the *Danish Seas*; on the *East* with *Prussia*, *Polonia*, and *Hungary*; on the South-East, with *Istria*, and *Illyricum*; on the South with the *Alpehils*, and with *Italy*. *Germanie how bounded.*

The Governour Generall of this

The Emperor governor of Germany Who bee the seven Electors.

Country, is called the *Emperour of Germany*, who is chosen by three spirituall Princes; the *Archbishop of Collen, called Colonienſis, the Archbishop of Ments, called Moguntinus, & the Archbishop of Trevers, called Treverenſis*; and three temporall Princes, *the Duke of Saxony, the Marqueſſe of Brandenburg, and the Count Palatine of Rhene*: which if they cannot agree, as to make a Major part in their Election, then the King of *Bohemia* hath also a voyce, whereof it commeth to be said, that there be 7. Princes Electors of the Empire.

His manner of Election.

The manner of the choise of the Emperour, was established by a Decree, which is commonly called *Bulla Aurea*, which was made by *Charles* the 4. *Emperour of Germany, and King of Bohemia*, wherein he doth set downe all the circumstances of the Election of the *Emperor*, and appointeth the King of *Bohemia* to be *Sacri Imperii, Archipincerna*, which is the *Cup-bearer*.

The

The 3. Bishops of *Colen*, *Ments*, and *Trevers*, to be the *Arch-chancellours*, of the three severall parts of the Empire; the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*, to be *Sacri Imperii*, *Archidapifer*, which should have the setting on of the first Dish; the Duke of *Saxony*, to be *Sacri Imperii Archimariscallus*, whose Office is to beare the sword; and the *Marquesse of Brandenburg*, to be *Sacri Imperii Archi-Camerarius*, or great *Chamberlaine*; all which Offices they supply on the Day of the Emperours Coronation.

The Empire went sometimes by succession, and sometimes by election.

It appeares by all the *Romane* Stories, that in times past, the Empire went sometimes by succession, as unto the Sons of *Constantine*, and *Theodosius*, sometimes by election, and that either of the Senate, or of the Souldiers, who oftentimes also in mutiny did elect men unworthy, yet such as fitted their purpose: But now of late, the Electors doe choose some Prince of *Christendome*, who hath otherwise a Dominion of His own,

own, which may be pe to backe ou
the Empire, and therein of late hath
appeared the great cunning of that
75 which we call *The house of Austri*
whose greatest title within this 300
yeares, was to be a meane Count o
a meane place, namely, *the County o*
Haspurg. But since that time they
have so planted & strengthned them-
selves, *that there have beene seven o*
eight Emperours lately of that fami-
ly; But the Empire is not tyed un-
to them, *as may appeare by the possi-*
bility, which the Duke of Saxony, &
Francis, *the great King of* France, *ha*
to aspired to that Dignity.

When *Charles* the fifth was cho
sen Emperour, one of the meane
whereby the possession hath been
continued to that House, hath been
the electing of some one to be *Re*
Romanorum, whilest another of H
Family was Emperour, whic
38 75 *Charles* the fifth effected in his life
Ferdin. time, for his *Brother Ferdinand*
Emper. who after succeeded him: and th

hath beene the attempt of *Albertus* late *Cardinall*, and now *Arch-Duke* of *Austria*, that he might be established in the hope of the Empire, during the life of his *Brother Rodolphus* the Second, now Emperour and King of *Bohemia*? *Rex Romanorum* is he, who is farre already invested in title to the Empire, *so that upon the death, resignation, or deposition of the then being Emperour, he is immediatly to succeed.* 75

He who is now Emperor of Germany, is called *Cæsar*, or *Romani Imperii Imperator*, but very improperly, inas much as the case is farre different from that which was when the *Romane* Empire did flourish; for then the *Territories* thereof were very great, all under the *Regiment* of one man, unlesse it pleased him to associate to himself some other. But *Theodosius* did divide the Empire into two Soveraignties, which were called the East and West Empires, & made *Constantinople* to be the chiefe seat of *Arcadius*, one of his sonnes, & 80 *Cæsar or Romani Imperii Imperator.* *The Empire divided by Theodo-*

Rome to be the principall City of
5 *Honorius* the other; which Weſterne Empire continued in his glo-
ry but a while; for the *Gothes* and
39 *Lombards*, and other barbarous People, did both over-run it, and as good as extinguiſh it; in the which caſe it continued to the
37.49. dayes of *Charles the Great*, who revived it againe: but although there was ſome ſhew of Dominion belonging unto him in *Italy*, yet his principall Reſidence was in *France*, and His Succeſſours after Him removed it into *Germany*: ſo that properly he is now to be called *Imperator Germanorum*. It was a great policy of the Biſhops of *Rome*, that the Emperour was wrought to leave *Italy*, and keepe himſelfe in *Germany*; for the Popes did not like to have a ſtrong Neighbour ſo near, who might at his pleaſure chaſtiſe or depoſe them, if he ſaw good.

A great policy in the Biſhops of Rome.

And the cunning of thoſe *Popes*
42 was ſuch alſo, that they weakned the ſtate of the *Emperour* exceeding much

much in *Germany*, by giving great exemptions to the Princes thereof, in so much, that *Munster* rightly complaineth. The Emperor beareth the *Spread Eagle with two heads*, noting the *East and West Empire*: but (saith he) one of the heads is quite pulled off; and so be almost all the feathers; and in the other Head, although life remaineth, yet there is little spirit or vigour. *Mũsters cõplaint.*

Surius in his *Commentaries* of the yeare 1530. reporteth, that to the Emperour of *Germany* belongeth three Crownes: The one of Silver, which intendeth the Kingdome of *Germany*: The second of Iron, which is for the Kingdome of *Lombardy*: And the third of Gold, which is for the Sacred *Romane Empire*.

In *Germany* all are at a kind of commandement of the *Emperour*: but most of the Princes otherwise take on them as absolute Governours in their Dominions: so that they have liberty of Religion, they do *Most of the Princes of Germany take on them as absolute Governours.*

do make *Lawes*, they doe raise *souldiers*, they doe stampe money with their own Pictures as absolute Princes: so doth the Duke of Saxony, the *Arch-bishop* of *Colen*, and the rest.

how they came by A great strength.

The Princes of *Germany* came to that great strength of theirs, by meanes of a base and inert out man, who aspiring to the Empire, (whereof he was unworthy) was content to release unto the Princes almost all kind of their service and duty, so that their subjection since that time is little more then *Titulary*, yeelding only very small maintainance to the Empire, *either in Tribute, souldiers or otherwise*: and albeit sometimes they refuse not to come by themselves, or their Agents, to the Diets and Parliaments holden by the Emperour, yet that is as much for the safeguard of themselves from the invasion of the *Turke*, who is not farre from them, as for any other respect: and the pay which they allow in such cases is rather held by them to be a contribution, than any impos-

ion to be admitted by duty: & yet here is extant, a Booke where the particulars are menti oned, how the Princes and free Cities are bound o maintaine upon their own charge three thousand eight hundred forty wo Horses, and sixteene thousand wo hundred Foote, for the service f the Emperour, when he shall see aule; but how small a trifle is that, n respect of the strength of so huge Countrey?

The Princes themselves are so strong many of them, that they dare encounter with any who oppugne them, insomuch, that whereas *Charles* the Fift, was doubtlesse the greatest Emperour, that had beene from the dayes of *Charles* the Great, *yet the Duke of* Saxony, *and the Lantgrave of* Hassia, *with some few Cities which were confederate with them*, did dare to oppose themselvs against the said *Charles*: and entring the field with Him, did oftentimes put Him to great inconveniences: Yea, it is sup-

The strength of the princes of Germany 74

58 suppoſed by ſome, that howſoeve
he had a hand upon theſe two, y
his inability to match the ruffli
of ſome of thoſe Princes, was n
the leaſt cauſe, why he reſigne
32 the *Empire to his brother Ferdina*
do.

The titles of their Nobility. The manner of *Germany* is, th
the Title of Nobility which is i
the Father, commonly is imparte
to all the Sonnes: ſo that ever
Sonne of a Duke of *Saxony*, is ca
led *Duke of Saxony*; and ever
Child of the Count of *Mansfield*,
75 honoured by the name of Count o
Counteſſe of *Mansfield*: but in th
eldeſt Houſe the chiefe Livelyhoo
doth remaine, for keeping upright
the Dignity of the Family.

Free ſtates & Cities. There are alſo free States and Ci
ties, which have the ſame Authori
ty, as *Argentine*, *Franckeford*, and o
ther.

A Note worthy of obſervation. This is to be noted of the *Ger*
manes: that they may boaſt th's a
bove other more Weſternly Nati
ons of *Europe*, that they are an un
mixed

nixed Nation : for whereas the
Lombards and *Gothes* at ſeverall 34
imes have ſet downe in *Italy*, and
nixed themſe ves with the People
hereof; the *Gothes*, *Vandale*, and
Saracens in Spaine; the *Francks* in
Gaule, or *France*, and the *Normans*
lſo; the *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Danes*, and
Normanes in Great *Britaine*; they
ave bin free from ſuch inundation
nd mixture; yea, many of the peo-
le that have inflicted and inhabited
theſe other Nations, have come
from thence, ſo that therein
Germany hath an advan-
tage of theſe other
Nations that have
beene ſubject
hereunto.

Of

Of Italy.

Situation of Italy.

ON the South side of th*Alpes* and *Germany*, lyet*Italy*, stretching it self out at length toward th South and East. It hath on the Sout side, the Iland of *Sicilia*: on the Ea that part of the *Mediterranean* which is called *Mare Adriaticum* or *Mare superum*, which severet *Italy* from *Græcia*: on the West sid that part of the *Mediterranean* which is called *Mare Tyrrhenum*, o
206. *Mare Inferum*, and the upper o more *Northern* part of it neere *Liguria*, *Mare Ligusticum*.

This Country for the figure there of, is by some likened unto a long leafe of a Tree. It hath in the middle of it, which goeth all in length a mighty Mountaine, named *Mon Apenninus*, which is likened unto the *Spina*, or *Ridge-bone* of the backe. Out of this Hill spring

di-

divers Rivers, which run on both sides of it, into the *Adriaticke*, and *Tyrrhene, or Tuscane Seas.*

As in other Countries, so in *Italy*, in time past, there were divers severall *People*, and severall *Provinces*, like our Shires in *England*, and so there be at this day: but the main division of *Italy* is properly into foure parts, as in our age we doe account it. The first *Lombardy*, which lyeth to the *North*. The second *Tuscane*, which boundeth toward the *Mediterranean Sea*, which way *Corsica* the Iland lyeth. The third is the *Land of the Church*, which is the *Territory* of the Bishop of *Rome*, and containeth in it that which is called *Romania*. The fourth is *Naples*; and in this division now is all *Italy* comprehended. *Italy divided into foure parts.*

The *North* part of this *Italy* is that, which in antient time was called *Gallia Togata*, or *Gallia Cisalpina*, inhabited then by *French-men*. It is now called *Longobardia*, or *Lombardia*, wherein stand many rich Govern-

vernments, as the Dukedom of *Milaine*, of *Mantua*, of *Florence*, and other. It is for the pleasantnesse thereof, in respect of the Soyle, Ayre, waters, and great variety of Wines, and Fruits, likened now by some to Paradice, *or the Garden of God.*

Lombardy the Garden of God.

In this *Italy*, which was heretofore one entire Government, in the flourishing estate of the *Romans*, are now many absolute States, and Princedomes, by the great policy of the Bishop of *Rome*, who thought it the best way to make Himselfe great, to weaken the *Empire*. So he hath not onely driven the Emperor out of all *Italy* into *Germany*, but hath diminished His Majesty in both, by making so many petty governments, which hold themselves soveraigne Rulers, without relation to any other.

The policy of the Bishop of Rome.

As there are many States in *Italy*, so one of the chiefest are the *Venetians*, called *Resp. Venetorum*, or the *State of Venice*, because they are not governed by any one, but by the

The States of Venice.

Se-

Senate & Gentlemen, although they have a Duke, with whose stampe their money is coyned, & in whose name all their executions of Justice are done. But this Duke is every way limited by the State.

This City of *Venice* which joyneth to a corner of *Lombardy*, standeth in *Æstuarium*, or shallow of Earth, in the North part of the *Adriaticke* Sea, so safely, that it is held invincible. There is in it but one street of firme Land; into the other, the Sea doth flow at every Tide. They have bin a great and rich State, not onely possessing much in *Italy*, as *Padua* their *University*, and other things which still they doe, but a great part of *Illiricum*, and many rich Ilands in the *Mediterraneum*, as *Candy* called commonly *Creta*, *Cyprus*, *Zazinthus*, and other.

But *Cyprus* was taken from them a little before that fight at Sea, wherin *Don Iohn of Austria*, together with the *Venetians*, had so renowned a victory against the *Turke*, at the fight neere *Lepanto*. The

The venetians impoverished.

The impoverishing of their State hath partly bin by the incrochings of the Turke, but especially by the decaying of that Traffique which they had to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* for their Spices, and other Riches of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and the *East Indies*, since the course of the *Portugalls* to those *Easterne Countries* hath bin by Sea by the backside of *Africa*.

These *Venetians*, *which in times past were great Warriours*, doe now altogether decline enmity or hostility with all other Princes adjoyning, *and therefore by all meanes doe take up quarrels, and cease controversies, by wisdome and patience, temporising with the Turk, the King of Spain and the Emperour, who are most like to offend them.*

The excellency of their government.

The manner of their Government and the excellent course which they have in chusing their Duke, is written by *Contarenus*, and some other of their Country-men. When they doe make any warres, they seldome send forth any General of their own but

but entertaine some Prince of *Isaly*, who is renowned for the wars.

In *Lombardy* standeth also the Dukedome of *Millain*, a most rich & pleasant thing, which sometime had bin governed by a Duke of their own, but of late hath bin possessed by the *Spanyard*, & sometime by the *French*, and is now in the Government & possession of the K. of *Spain*. 12 52

In *Tuscany* the chiefe City, and Commander of all the rest, is *Florence*, where is supposed to be the best Language of *Italy*, called the *vulgar Italian*, and the most circumspect policy of all the Governments of Christendome, which hath much bin increased since the time of *Machiavel*, who was *Secretary or Recorder* to that *State*. This was in times past a free City, but of late by the policy of the Family of the *Medices*, it is brought under the subjection of a Duke, which raigneth as an absolute Prince, and by little and little, hath so incroched on his own Citizens and Neighbours round a- *Tuscany.* *Florence.* 42

bout him, that he hath gotten to be called (and that not unworthily) *Magnus Dux Hetruria, or the great Duke of Tuscany.* A great part of the rising of the Family of the *Medices*, which are now Dukes of *Florence*, may be ascribed to the cunning carriage of themselves; but it hath bin much advanced forward by their felicity, in having two *Popes* together of that house, which were *Leo the Tenth*, and *Clement the Seventh*, who by all means laboured to stablish the Governments of their Country upon their Kindred: and it made not the least accesse thereunto, that affinity was contracted by them with the Kings of *France*, when *Katherine de Medices Neece to Pope Clement the Seventh* was marryed to the younger Sonne of *Francis* the first, whose Elder brother dying, that younger came to be King of *France*, by the name of *Henry the second*; for as in the time of her Husband she laid the foundation of her aspiring], so after the

The great Duke of Tuscany.

14

deat

death of the said Husband, when she bare the name of the *Queene Mother*. This *queene Mother* swayed all at her pleasure in *France*, during the successive raigne of her three Sons, *Francis the second*; *Charles the ninth*, *and Henry the third*: in all which time, no doubt, she promoted *Florence*, and the *Florentines* to her uttermost. 15

A good part of *Italy* is under the Bishop of *Rome*, which is commonly called, *The Land of the Church*; where the *Pope* is a Prince absolute, not onely Spirituall, as *elsewhere he claimeth*, but also Temporall, making Lawes, requiring Tribute, raising Souldiers, & executing Justice as a *Monarch*.

A great part of Italy under the Bishop of Rome.

The Bishops of *Rome* do pretend, that *Constantine the Great* did bestow upon them the City of *Rome*, together with divers other Cities and Townes, neare adjoyning, and the Demeans of them all to be as the *Patrimony of Saint Peter*, as many times they doe tearme it. But *Laurentius*

rentius Valla, in his set Treatise o this *Argument*, hath displayed the falshood of that pretence; and i truth, the *Greatnesse* of the *Pope* hath risen first by *Phocas*, who kil- ling his Master the *Emperour o Rome*, and being favoured by the Bishop of that Sea, and so aspiring himself to the Empire, did in recom- pence thereof, suffer the Bishop o *Rome* to be proclaimed *Universall Bishop*, and of likelyhood gave unto him somewhat to maintaine his E- state. Aud afterward King *Pipin* o *France*, and *Charles* the Great his Sonne, getting (by means of the suc Bishop) the Kingdome of *France* and the one of them to the *Empire* did bestow good possessions upon the Papacy; and since that time the Popes have had so much wit, as by destruction of the Princes of *Italy* by encroaching on the favour of o- thers, the great Monarchs of *Eu- rope*, and by their warres and othe devices, to keepe and encrease tha Land of the *Church*, which in ou tim

The manner of the rising of the Pope's greatnes.

34

time is well inlarged by the policy of *Clement* the 8. late *Pope*, who hath procured that the Dukedome of *Ferrara*, is, or shall be shortly added to his Dominion.

The chiefe *residence* of the Bishop of *Rome*, is *Rome it selfe*, which was first founded by *Romulus*, and afterwards so increased by others, who succeeded him, that it was built upon 7. Hils, and hath had onely raigning in it 7. Kings, and hath bin ruled by 7. severall sorts of chiefe government: *that is, Kings, Consuls, Decem-viri, Tribunes of the People, Dictators, Emperours, and Popes.*

They first incroached on the Neighbours about them in *Italy*, afterwards on all *Italy*, *Sicily*, and some of the Ilands, till at length it proved to be the Lady and chiefe *Mistresse* of the world: whose incredible welth and greatnes in men, *treasure*, *shipping* and *Armor*, was so huge, that it did even sink under the wealth of it self. Wherupon after divers civill wars, as between *Marius* and *Sylla*,

Pompey and *Cæsar*, with others, it was at length revoked unto one absolute and Imperiall Government. The Majesty whereof notwithstanding was afterward somewhat impaired by the building of *Constantinople*, which was erected, or rather inlarged by *Constantine the Great*, and called *Nova Roma*. But when the division was made of the East and West Empire, it received a greater blow; yet the maine overthrow of it was, when the *Gothes and Vandals* entred *Italy*, sacked it, and possessed it at their owne pleasure; so that it was (for a time) almost quite forsaken, and had no inhabitants, till the Bishops of *Rome* did make means to gather together some to people it againe: and since those times, a good part of the old building upon the Hils, hath bin quite decayed and ruinated; & that *Rome*, which now may be called (in comparison of the old) *new Rome*, is built on a lower ground, where the place was, which in times past was

was termed *Campus Martius*, very neere unto *Tyber* the River, which too well appeareth by the ſudden inundation of that *Tyber*; deſtroying and ſpoyling *Men, Cattell, and Houſes*, as very lately to their great loſſe was experimented.

The Biſhops of *Rome*, as ſometimes for their pleaſure or profit, they do withdraw themſelves unto *Bologna*, or ſome other Townes of *Italy*: ſo the time was when they removed their Court unto *Avignon*, a City in *France*, ſtanding neare the *Mediterranean Sea*, and not far from *Marſiles in Provence*; where continuing for the ſpace of ſeventy years, they ſo afflicted the City of *Rome*, for lacke of reſort (which is very great when the Pope is there) that the *Italians* to this day doe remember that time by the name of the *Captivity of Babylon*, which continued (*as appeareth by the Scripture*) for ſeventy yeares. Who ſo looketh on the deſcription laid down by the Holy Ghoſt in the *Revelation*, ſhall

see, that the *Whore of Babylon* there mentioned, can be understood of no place, but the City of *Rome*.

In the *South* part of *Italy* lyeth the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is a Country very rich, and full of all kind of pleasure, abundant in Nobility; whereof commeth to be said that Proverb, *Naples* for Nobility, *Rome for Religion, Millain for beauty, Florence for Policy, and Venice for Riches.*

This was heretofore ruled by a King of their owne, till the time of *Ioan* Queen of *Naples*, who by deed of gift, did first grant that Kingdom to the Kings of *Arragon* in *Spaine*; and afterwards by will, with a Revocation of the former Grant, did bequeath it to the House of *Anjoy* in *France*. Since which time the Kingdome of *Naples* hath sometimes bin in the hands of the *Spanyard*, sometimes possessed by the *French*, and is now under the King of *Spaine*: unto this is annexed also the Dukedome of *Calabria*.

his

This Kingdome of *Naples* lyeth ſo neare to ſome part of *Græcia, which is now in poſſeſſion of the Turke*, that it may juſtly be feared, leſt at ſome time or other the ſaid *Turk* ſhould make an invaſion thereunto, as indeed he hath offered divers times, and ſometimes hath landed men to the great terrour of all *Italy*; but for the preventing of that miſchiefe, the King of *Spaine* is inforced to keepe a good Fleet of Gallies continually at *Otranto*, where is the neereſt paſſage from *Italy*, into *Greece*. This part of *Italy* was it, which in times paſt was named *Magna Græcia*, but in later ages it hath bin unproperly called one of the *Sicilies*, which was reproved long ſince by *Aeneas Sylvius* in his twelfth Epiſtle; and yet till of late time, the Kings of *Spain* have bin tearmed Kings of both the Sicilies. 15.213 250

There be moreover in *Italy* many other Princedomes & States, as the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, the Dukedome of *Mantua*, the Dukedome

of *Urbine*, the *Dukedome of Parma* and *Placentia*, *the State of Luca*, *the State of Genua*, *commonly called the Genowayes*, *which are governed by their Senate*, *but have a Duke as they have at Venice. There be also some other*, *by which meanes the Glory and strength of Italy is decayed.*

Of Denmarke, Sweden, and Norway.

Denmarks situation.

AS *Italy* lyeth on the South side of *Germany*, so *Denmarke lyeth on the North*, into the middle of which Land, the Sea breaketh in by a place called the *Sound*. The Impost of which passage bringeth great riches, as an ordinary Tribute unto the King of *Denmarke*. This is a Kingdome, and ruled by an absolute Governour.

Sweden.

On the North and East side of *Denmarke*, lyeth *Suecia*, commonly called *Sweden*, or *Swethen*; which is

is, also a Kingdome of it self: Where the King professeth himselfe to be *Rex Suecorum, Gothorum & Vandalorum*: whereby we may know that the *Gothes and Vandals*, which in times past did waste *Italy*, and other Nations of *Christendome*, did come out of this Country.

This whole Country which containeth in it, *Norvegia*, *Suecia*, and some part of *Denmarke*, is *Peninsula*, being very much compassed about with the Sea: and this is it, which in *Olaus Magnus & Ioannes Magnus*, is termed *Archiepiscopus Vpsalensis*, as also in some of the more antient Writers, is called *Scādinavia*: on the North and West side of *Sweden* lyeth *Norvegia*, or *Norway*, which is at this day under the Government of the King of *Denmarke*, although heretofore it hath bin a free Kingdome of it self.

Beyond *Norway* toward *Russia*, on the *Northern* Sea, lyeth *Srichivia*, beyond that *Biarmia*, then *Happia or Hapland*, a poore and cold Coun-

63 Countrey, neare *Sinus Boddicus*: whereof there is little to be ſpoken, but that it is ſaid to be ſubject to the great *Knez, or Duke of Moſcovie.* But of theſe afterwards.

Within the *Sonnd*, on the Eaſt patt of the Sea, lyeth *Dantzike*, about which are the Townes of the 70 *Hauſtmer, Confederates and Allies unto the King of Denmarck.*

Theſe are very rich Towns by reaſon of Marchandize, which downe the Rivers they receive out of *Polonia*, and tranſport into other parts of *Chriſtendome, through the Sound of the King of Denmarke.* They live as free people, keeping amity & entercourſe with the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmarke*, and with the Emperour of *Germany*: but within theſe 58 late yeeres, *Steven Bacour*, the King of *Polor*, doth challenge them to be members of his Crown and Dignity, and by warre forced them to capitulate with him.

There is no great thing to be noted in theſe Countries, *but that from Denmarke*

Denmark commeth much corn, to the supply of other parts of Christend-me; and that from all these Countries, is brought great furniture for warre, or for shipping, as Masts, Cables, Steele, Saddles, Armour, Gunpowder, and the like: And that in the Seas adjoyning to these parts, there are fishes of much more monstrous shape than else-where are to be found. The people of those Countries are by their profession Lutherans for Religion. Riches of Denm. 92 Their Religion.

Of Russia, or Moscovia.

ON the East side of Sweden, beginneth the Dominion of the Emperour of Russia; although Russia, or Moscovia it selfe, doe lye somewhat more into the East, which is a great and mighty Monarchy, extending it selfe even from Lapland, and Finmarke, many thousand miles in length, unto the Caspian Sea: so that it containeth in it a great part Russia situate. 76

of

of *Europe*, and much of *Asia* also.

Emperor of Russia. The Governour there, calleth himselfe *Emperour of Russia, Great Duke of Moscovia*, with many other *Titles of Princedomes and Cities*, whose Dominion was very much inlarged by the Emperor not long since dead, whom in *Russia* they call *Iuan Vasiliwich*, in the Latine, *Iohannes Basilides*, who raigning long, and being fortunate in warre, did very much inlarge this mighty Dominion.

This man as in his younger dayes he was very fortunate, and added very much unto the Glory of His Ancestors, winning something from the *Tartars*, and something from the *Christians* in *Livonia*, and *Lituania*, and other confines of his countrey: so in his latter age growing more unweldy, and lesse beloved of his Subjects, he proved as unfortunate; whereby it came to passe, that *Stephen Bacour*, King of *Polonia*, had a very great hand of him, winning from him large Provinces, which he

he before had conquered. *Gregory the Thirteenth Bishop of Rome*, thinking by his intreaty for *peace*, betweene those two Princes, to have won the whole *Russian Monarchy* to the subjection and acknowledgment of the Papacy, sent *Robertus Possevinus*, a Jesuite, (*but yet a great States-man*) as his Agent to take up Controversies, *betweene the Muscovite, and the King of Polone*, who prevailed so farre, as that he drew them to tolerable conditions, for both parties; but when he began to exhort him to the accepting of the Romish Faith, the Emperour being therefore informed by the English Embassadors (who he very much favoured, for his Lady, and Mistresse, Queene *Elizabeths* sake) that the Bishop of *Rome* was a proud Prelate, and would exercise his pretended Authority so far, as to make Kings and Princes hold His stirrop, yea to kisse his very feet, he utterly and with much scorne rejected all obedience to him. Whereunto

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Possevin, a Jesuite, sent by the Pope to the Emperour.

A fine excuse for the Popes pride.

unto, when *Possevinus* did reply, that the Princes of *Europe* indeed in acknowledgment of their subjection to him, as the *Vicar of Christ*, & successour of St. *Peter*, did offer him that service, as to kisse his feet, but that the *Pope* remembring himselfe to be a mortall man, did not take that honour as due unto himself, but did use to have on his Pantophle the *Crucifixe*, or Picture of Christ, hanging upon the Crosse, and that in truth he would have the *Reverence* done thereunto: the Emperour did grow into an exceeding rage, reputing his pride to be so much the greater, when he would put the *Crucifixe* upon his shooe; in as much as the *Russians* doe hold, *that so holy a thing as that is highly prophaned, if any resemblance of it be worne above the girdle.*

The Emperours rage against the Pope.

Possevinus, in a *Treatise* written of his Embassage into that Conntry, where he discourseth this whole matter, confesseth, that he was much afraid, lest the *Emperour* would have

Possevinus feare of the Emperor.

stricken

ſtrucken him, and beaten out His braines with a ſhrewd ſtaffe which then he had in his hands, and did ordinarily carry with him: & he had the more reaſon ſo to feare, becauſe that Prince was ſuch a Tyrant, that he had not onely ſlaine, and with cruell torture put to death very many of his ſubjects, and Nobility before, ſhewing himſelf more brutiſhly cruell to them, than ever *Nero* & *Caligula* were among the Romans; but he had with his owne hands, & with the ſame ſtaffe, upon a ſmall occaſion of anger, killed his eldeſt Son, who ſhould have ſucceeded him in his whole Empire.

The *People* of this Countrey are rude and unlearned, ſo that there is very little or no knowledge amongſt them of any liberall or ingenious Art: yea, their very Prieſts & Monks (whereof they have many) are almoſt unlettered, ſo that they can hardly do any thing more than reade their ordinary *Service*: And the

the rest of the people are, by reason of their ignorant Education, dull and uncapable of any high understanding; but very superstitious, having many *Ceremonies*, and *Idolatrous Solemnities*; as the consecrating of their Rivers, by their Patriarch at one time of the yeare, when they thinke *themselves* much sanctified by the receiving of those hallowed waters; yea, and they bathe their Horses and Cattell in them; & also the burying of most of their *people* with a paire of shooes on their feet, as supposing that they have a long Journey to goe, and a *Letter* in their hand to S. *Nicholas*, *whom they reverence as a speciall* St. and thinke that he may give them entertainment, for their readier admission into heaven.

The *Moscovites* generally have received the Christian Faith; but yet so, that rather they doe hold of the *Greeke*, and the *Easterne*, then the *Greek* of the *Western Romane Church*.

difference betweene the Greek & Latin Church.

The Doctrines wherein the *Greek Church*

Church differs from the Latine, are these: First, they hold that the holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Sonne. Secondly, that the Bishop of *Rome* is not the universall Bishop. Thirdly, that there is no Purgation. Fourthly, their Priests do marry; and fiftly, they doe differ in divers of their *Ceremonies*, as in having 4. *Lents* in the yeare, *whereof they doe call one Lent, their great Lent.*

At the time of the Councill of *Florence*. There was some shew made by the Agents of the *Greeke Church*, that they would have joyned in opinion with the *Latines*: but when they returned home, their Countrey-men would in no sort assent thereunto,

In the *Northerne* parts of the Dominion of the *Emperour of Russia*, which have lately bin joyned unto His *Territories*, especially *Lapland, Biarmia*, and thereabouts, they are *people so rude and Heathenish*, that (as *Olaus Magnus* writeth

56 *The people of Lapland very heathenish.*

teth of them:) looke whatsoever living thing they doe see in the morning at their going out of their doors, yea, if it be a Bird, or a worm, or some such other creeping thing, *they doe yeeld a Divine Worship, and Reverence thereunto for all that day, as if it were some inferiour God. Damianus a Goes* hath written a pretty *Treatise*, describing the manner of those *Lappians*: The greatest part of the Country of *Russia*, is in the *Winter* so exceeding cold, that both the Rivers are frozen over, the Land covered with Snow, and such is the sharpnesse of the Ayre, that if any go abroad bare faced, it causeth their flesh in a short time to rot, which befalleth to the fingers and toes of divers of them: therefore for a great part of *Winter*, they live in *Stoves* and *Hot-houses*, and if they be occasioned to goe abroad, they use many Furs; *whereof there is great plenty in that Country*, as also wood to make fire: but yet in the *Summer time*, the face of the Soyle, and the ayre is very

vary strangely altered, insomuch, that the Country seemeth hot, the Birds sing very merrily, and the *trees, grasse*, and *corn*, in a short space doe appeare so chearefully, greene, and pleasant, *that it is scant to be beleeved, but of them which have seene it.*

Their building is most of Wood, even in the chiefe City of *Mosco*, insomuch, that the *Tartars* (who lye in the *North-east* of them) breaking oft into their Countries, even unto the very *Mosco*, doe set fire on their Cities, which by reason of their woodden Buildings are quickly destroyed. 91

The manner of government which of late years hath bin used in *Russia*, is very barbarous, & little lesse than tyrannous: for the Emperour that last was, did suffer his *People* to be kept in great servility, & permitted the Rulers & chiefe Officers at their pleasures, to pill & ransack the common sort; but to no other end, but that himselfe might take occasion, (when

when he thought good, to call them in question for their misdemeanor, and so fill his own Coffers with fleecing of them: *which was the same course the old Romane Empire did use*, calling the Deputies of the Provinces by the name of *Spunges*, whose property is to sucke up Water, but when it is full, then it selfe is crushed, and yeeldeth forth liquour for the behalfe of another.

The passage by Sea into this countrey.

The passage by Sea into this country, which was wont to be through the Sound, and so afterward by land, was first discovered by the *English*: who with great danger of the frozen Seas, did first adventure to sayle so far *North*, as to compasse *Lapland*, *Finmarke*, *Scricfinia* & *Biarmia*, and so passing to the East by *Nova Zembla*, halfe the way almost to *Cathaio*, have entred the River called *Ob*, by which they disperse themselves for Marchandize both by Water and land, into the most parts of the Dominion of the *Emperour of Russia*.

55

328. 91 108

292

The first attempt.

The first attempt which was made by

by the *English*, for the Entrance of *Moscovia*, by the *North Seas*, was in the dayes of King *Edw.* the sixt, at which time the *Marchants* of *London* procuring leave of the King, did send forth Sir *Hugh Willoby*, with 328
shipping and men, who went so far toward the *North*, that he Coasted the corner of *Scricfinia* & *Biarmia*, and so turned toward the East: but the weather proved so extream, the snowing so great, & the freezing of the water so vehement that his ship was set fast in the Ice; and there he and his people were frozen to death; and the next yeer some other comming from *England*, found both the Ship and their bodies in it, & a perfect *Remembrance* in writing of all things which they had done and discovered; where amongst the rest, mention was made of a land which they had touched, which to this day is known by the name of *Sir Hugh Willobyes Land*. The *Marchants of London* did not desist to pursue this discovery, but have so far prevailed, as that they have reached one halfe

S. *Hugh Willobies Land.*

of the way, toward the East part of
93 *Chyna*, and *Cathaio*; but the whole passage is not yet opened.

This Empire is at this day, one of the greatest dominions in the world both for compasse of ground, & for multitude of men; saving that it lyeth ftr *North*, and so yeeldeth not pleasure for good traffique, with many other of the best situated nations.

This Empire one of the greatest in the world.

28.94 Among other things which doe argue the magnificence of the Emperour of *Russia*, this one is recorded by many, who have travelled into those parts, that when the great Duke is disposed to sit in his Magnificence, besides great store of Jewels, and abundance of Massie Plate both of Gold and Silver, which is openly shewed in his Hall there doe sit as his Princes, and great Nobles, cloathed in very rich and sumptuous attyre, divers men ancient for their yeares, very seemly of countenance, and grave, with white long beards, which is a goodly shew, besides the rich state of the

thing

thing. But *Olaus Magnus*, a man well experienced in those Northern parts, doth say (how truely I cannot tell) that the manner of their sitting is a notable fraud and cunning of the *Russian*, in as much as they are not men of any worth, but ordinary Citizens of the gravest, and seemliest countenance, which against such a solemnity, are picked out of *Moscо*, and other places adjoyning, and have robes put on them, which are not their own, but taken out of the Emperours Wardrobe.

Of Spruce and Poland.

Prussia how situated.

IN *Europe*, on the East and North corner of *Germanie*, lyeth a countrey called *Prussia*, in Latine most times *Borussia*, in English, *Pruthen*, or *Spruce* of whome little is famous, saving that they were governed by one, in a kinde of order of Religion, whom they call the Grand-Master; and that they became to keepe the

Muscouite, & the *Turke* from some other parts of Christendome.

This Countrey is now growne to be a Dukedome, & the Duke thereof doth admit traffique with our English, who going beyond the Hance townes, do touch upon this countrey; and amongst other things, do bring from thence a kind of leather, which was wont to be used in Jerkins, and called by the name of *Spruce-Leather-Jerkins*.

56

Spruce Leather.

On the East side of *Germany*, between *Russia* and *Germany*, lyeth *Polonia* or *Poland*, which is a kingdome differing from others in *Europe*; because the King there is chosen by Election out of some of the Princes neere adjoyning, as lately *Henry* the third King of FRANCE. These Elections often times doe make great factions there, so that in taking parts, they grow often there into civill warre.

Polands Scituasion.

The King of *Polonia* is almost continually in warre either with the *Muscouite*, who lyeth in the East and North-east of him; or with the

the *Turke*, who lyeth on the South and South-east; and sometimes also with the Princes of *Germany*; whereupon the *Poles* do commonly desire to choose warriours to their king.

In this Countrey are none but Christians: but so, that liberty of all Religion is permitted, insomuch that there be Papists, Colledges of *Iesuits*, both of *Lutherans* and *Calvenists* in opinions, *Anabaptists*, *Arians*, and divers others. *Their divers religions.*

73

But of late yeeres, there hath bin made earnest motions in their Parliaments, that their Colledges of *Iesuites* should be dissolved, and they banished out of that *Kingdome*, as of late they were from *France*. The reason of it is, because that under colour of Religion, they do secretly deale in State causes, and many times sow seditions, and some of them have given counsell to murther Princes: and whersoever they be, they are the onely intelligencers for the *Pope*: besides that, many of the Papists, but especially *They hate the Iesuites.*

cially their Friers and orders of Religion, do hate and envie them first, for that they take upon them with such pride to be called *Jesuites*, as if none had to doe with Jesus but they, and are more inward with Princes then the rest are. Secondly, because many of them are more learned then common Monks and Fryers. And thirdly, because they professe more strictly and severely, then others doe, the *Capuchins* onely excepted.

Their chiefe Cities Cracovia

This is that Country, which in times past was called *Sarmatia*, the chiefe City whereof is named *Cracovia*.

Of Hungaria and Austria.

Hungary situated.

ON the South-East side of *Germanie*, lyeth *Hungaria*, called in the Latine *Pannonia*, which hath beene heretofore divided into *Pannonia superior*, & *Pannonia inferior*. It is an absolute Kingdome, and hath beene

heretofore rich and populous. The Christians that doe live there, have among them divers sorts of Religion, as in *Poland*, 71

This Kingdome hath bin a great obstacle against the *Turkes* coming into *Christendome*; but especially in the time of *Iohn Huniades*, who did mightily with many great victories repulse the *Turks*, Here standeth *Buda*, which was heretofore a great Fortresse of Christendome: but the glory of this Kingdome is almost vtterly decayed, by reason that the *Turke*, partly by policie, & partly by force, doth now possesse the greatest part of it, so that the people are fled from thence, and the Christians which remaine there are in miserable servitude: Notwithstanding some part of *Pannonia inferior* doth yet belong to Christendome. *Buda.*

The *Turks* for the space of these forty or fifty yeeres last past, have kept continuall garrisons, and many times great Armies in that place of *Hungarie*, which yet remaineth

Christned, yea, and sometimes the great *Turks* themselves have come thither in person with huge Hosts accounting it a matter of their religion, not only to destroy as many Christians as they can, but also to win their land; by the revenues whereof, they may maintain some Religious house, which they think themselves in customs bound to erect: but so, that the maintayning thereof is by the Sword to be wonne out of the hands of some of those whom they hold enemies to them.

Hungary is become the onely Cockpit of the World, where the *Turkes* doe strive to gain, and the *Christians* at the charge of the Emperour of Germany (who entituleth himself King of *Hungary*) doe labour to repulse them: and few Summers do passe, but that something is either wonne or lost by either party.

That corner of *Germany* which lyeth neerest to *Hungary* or *Pannonia inferior*, is called *Austria*, or *Pannonia*, *Austria*.

stria superior, which is an Arch-
dukedome. From which house (be-
ing of late much sprung) come ma- 32
ny of the Princes of *Germany*, and
of other parts of *Europe*: so that
the Crown Imperiall of *Germany*,
hath lately oft befallen to some one
of this house.

In this Countrey standeth *Vienna*, *Vienna*.
that noble City, which is now the
principle Bulwarke of Christen-
dome against the *Turk*: from
whence *Soliman* was repelled by
Ferdinandus King of *Hungary*, in 32
the time of the Emperour *Charles*
the fift. It was in this Countrey, that
Richard the first King of *England*,
in his return from the *Holy Lands*,
was taken prisoner by the Arch-
duke of *Austria*, and so put to a
grievous ransome.

There were lately divers bro-
thers of the Emperour *Rodolphus* 33
the second, which were all called by
the name of *Arch-dukes of Austria*, *Arch-*
according to the manner of the *Ger-* *Dukes of*
mans, who give the titles of the Fa- *Austria.*
thers nobility to all the Children. 38

The names of them were *Matthias*, *Ernestus*, & the youngest *Albertus*, who for a good space held by dispensation from the Pope the Archbishoprick of *Toledo* in *Spaine*, although he were no Priest, and had then also the title of *Cardinall of Austria*, & was imployed for Vice-roy of *Portugall*, by *Philip* the 2. King of *Spaine*: but after the death of the Duke of *Parma*, hee was sent as lieutenant generall, & governor of the *Low Countries* for the K. of *Spaine*, where since he hath attained to the marriage of the *Infanta Isabella Eugenia Clara* eldest daughter to K. *Philip* the second, and last King of *Spaine*, and by her hath he the title of Duke of *Burgundy*, although peaceablely he cannot enjoy a great part of that Countrey.

Thorow both *Austria* and *Hungary* doth ruine the mighty River *Danubius*, as through *Germany* doth run the *Rhine*, whereon groweth *Vinum Rhenanum*, commonly called *Rhenish wine*.

The Riv. of Rine.

Of

Of Greece, Thracia, and the Countries nere adjoyning.

ON the South side of *Hungary*, and South-east, lyeth a Country of *Europe*, called in old time *Dacia*, which is large and wide, comprehending in it *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, & *Servia*. Of which little is famous, save that the men are warlike, and can hardly be brought to obedience. They have lately bin under the K. of *Hungary*.

Situatio of Dacia.

Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, Servia.

These Countryes of *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*, have certaine Monarchs, of their owne, whom they call, by the name of *Voyvode*, which do rule their countreys with indifferent mediocrity, while they have the sway in their owne hands, but confining upon the *Turke*, they are many times oppressed, & overcome by him, so that often they are his tributaries; yet by the wildnesse of the country, & uncertaine disposition of the Rulers

and their people, he never hath any hand long over them, but sometimes they maintain warre against him, and have slain down some of his *Bassaes*, comming with a great Army against them; by which occasion it falleth out, that he is glad now and then to enter confederacy with them: so doubtfull a kind of regiment is that, which now a daies is in those Countries.

The River *Danubius* doth divide this *Dacia* from *Mysia*, commonly called *Bulgaria*; and *Russia*, which lyeth on the South from *Danubius*, and is severed from *Graecia*, by the *Mountain Haemus*.

The mountain Haemus.

This *Mountain* is that, whereof they reported in times past, though but falsly, that who so stood on the top thereof, might see the Sea four severall wayes, to wit, *East*, *West*, *North* and *South*: under pretence of trying which conclusion, (not *Philip Alexanders* Father, but a latter *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*) did go up to that Hill, when in truth his meaning was secretly to meet with

with others there, with whom he might joyn himself against the *Romans*, which was shortly the Overthrow of that Kingdome. It should seem, that about this *Mountain*, it is very cold; by reason of that jest which *Athenæus* reporteth *Stratonicus* to have uttered concerning that Hill, when he said, that for eight months in the year it was very cold, and for other four it was Winter.

From *Hæmus* toward the South, lyeth *Græcia*; bounded on the West by the *Adriatike* Sea, on the East by the *Thracian* Sea, and *Mare Ægeum*, on the South by the main *Mediterranean* Sea. This contained in old time four speciall parts *Peloponnesus*, *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, and *Epirus*. *Græcia bounded.*

Adjoyning whereunto was *Illiricum*. *Peloponnesus*, which is now called *Moreah*, in the South part of *Græcia*, being *Peninsula*, or almost an *Iland*, for that it is joyned by a little strait called *Isthmos*, unto the rest of *Græcia*. Herein stood *Sparta*. *P3. 43* *Moreah.* *Sparta.*

&c.

ta, and the ancient state of *Lacedemon*: the lawes thereof were made by *Lycurgus*; by the due observation of which, *Tullie* could say in his time, that the title of *Sparta* in *Lacedemon*, had continued in the same meanes and behaviour for the space of 700. yeeres.

This *Sparta* was it which so often made warre against the *Athenians*, and this and *Athens* were called the two edges of *Gracia*.

Neere the *Isthmos*, or *Straits*, stoode the famous City of *Corinth*, which was in old time called the *Key of Greece*, and whither St. *Paul* wrote two of his Epistles. *Corinth.*

AEneas Sylvius in his *Cosmographicall* Treatise, *De Europa*, *cap.* 21, saith, that the straits which divide *Moreah* from the rest of *Gracia*, are in bredth but five miles; and that divers Kings & Princes did go about to digg away the earth, that they might make it to be an Iland: He nameth King *Demetrius*, *Iulius Cæsar*, *Caius Caligula*, & *Domitius Nero*; of all whom hee doth note, 161.

that

that they not onely failed of their purpose: but that they came to violent and unnaturall deaths.

From the *Isthmos*, which is the end of *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*, beginneth *Achaia*, and spreadeth it selfe North-wards but a little way, unto the Hill *Othris*, which is the bounds betweene *Achaia* and *Macedonia*: but East and West much more largely, as Eastward even unto the Island *Euboea*, with a great Promontory; and Westward bounding unto *Epirus*. *Achaia*, *Euboea*.

The inhabitants of this place, were they which properly are called *Achivi*; which word is often used by *Virgil*. here towards the East part stood *Beotia*; & upon the Sea-coast, looking South-ward towards *Morea*, was *Athens*, which was famous for the lawes of *Solon*, for the warres against *Sparta*, and many other Cities of *Graecia*, and for an University of Learned men; which long continued there. *Beotia*. *Athens*.

In this part of *Greece*, stood *Parnassus* and *Helicon*, so much talked *Parnass.* *and Helicon.*

ked of by Poets; and *Phocis*, and *Thebes*, and briefly all the Cities whereof *Livie* speaking, doth term by the name of *Achai*, or *Vrbes Achaeorum*.

Epirus. The third Province of *Graecia*, called *Epirus*, lyeth Westward from *Achaia*, and extends it self for a good space that way; but toward the North and South it is but narrow, lying along the Sea-coast, and looking Southward on the Islands of *Corcyra*, and *Cephalonia*. This was the Country wherein *Olympias* wife unto *Philip* of *Macedonia*, and Mother unto *Alexander* the Great, was born. This was also the Kingdome of that noble *Pyrrhus*, which made such great warres against the *Romanes*; and in our latter age it was made renowned by the valiant *Scanderbeg*, who was so great a scourge unto the *Turk*, whose life is so excellently written by *Martinus Parteſius*. From the East part of *Epirus* Northward, lyeth a Country, which was never noted by any famous name; but as it should seem

was

was sometime under *Epirus*, from which it lyeth Northward: sometimes under *Macedonia*, from which it lyeth Westward; and sometimes under *Illyris*, or *Dalmatia*, from which it lieth Southward, and it may be that there was in old time divers free Cities there. *Illyricum* which confineth upon *Gracia* toward the North and West, neer unto the top of the *Adriatick* Sea, and not far from *Venice*, is for a good part of it at this day under the *Venetians*. *Illyricum.* 79

The fourth and greatest part of old *Gracia* was *Macedonia*, which is falsly by the Maps of the *Roman* Empire, placed on the West side of *Gracia*; for in truth it lyeth on the East side, looking toward *Asia* the lesser; being bounded on the East side by the Sea called *Mare Egeum*, on the South side by *Achaia*, and the Hill *Othris*, and part of *Epirus*: and on the West side, by certain great Mountains: but on the North by the hill *Hæmus*. *Macedonia.*

This was the Kingdome so famous in

in times past for *Philip* and *Alexander* his son, who conquered the whole World, and caused the name of the third Empire to be attributed unto this place. Here stood the Hill *Athos*, whereof part was digged downe by the army of *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia*, who warred against the *Grecians*. Here was the Hill *Olympus*, the City of *Philippi*, where the *Philippians* dwelt, to whom Saint *Paul* wrote. Here was *Apollonia*, *Amphipolis*, *Edessa*, *Pella*, *Thessalonica* and *Berea*: yea, and the whole Country of *Thessalia*, lay on the Southside of this part of *Greece*.

In this Country of *Greece*, were in ancient times many Kingdomes and States, as at this day there are in *Italy*: as the *Macedonians*, the Kingdome of *Epirus*, the State of *Athens*, the government of *Sparta*, the City of *Thebes*, and very many other places: insomuch that almost every towne had a peculiar government: But now it is all under one Monarchy.

From

From *Gracia* (in old time) did almost all famous things come. These were they that made the war against *Troy*, that resisted *Xerxes* the mighty King of *Persia*; that had the famous Law-makers, as *Solon* in *Athens* and *Lycurgus* in *Lacedemon*; that tooke away the Monarchy from the *Persians*; that brought forth the Famous Captaines, as *Themistocles*, *Miltiades*, *Alexander*, and many others that were the Authors of civilitie unto the Western Nations, and to some in the East, as *Asia* the *lesse*: that gave to *Italy* and to the *Romanes* the first light of learning: because from them arose the first Poets, as *Homer*, *Hesiodus*, *Sophocles*, and divers other. The great Philosophers *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and all the Sects of the *Academicks*, *Stoicks*, *Peripatetick*, *Epicureans*, and almost all their Scholars. The great Orators *Demosthenes*, and *Aeschines*, and in one word (the Mathematicks excepted, which came rather from the *Chaldeans* and the *Egyptians*) the whole flower

Many famous things from Greece.

Famous Lawes.

Famous Captains

The first Poets.

The great Orators.

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flower of Arts and good Learning.

Thracia. On the Northeast part of *Græcia* standeth *Thracia*, which though heretofore it hath bin distinguished, yet now is accounted as the chief part of *Greece*. Here on the edge of the Sea-coast very neer unto *Asia*, standeth the City called *Bizantium* but since *Constantinople*; because *Constantine the Great* did new build it, and made it an Imperiall City. This was the chief residence of the Emperour of *Græcia*, sometimes called *New Rome*, and the glory of the East, where the generall Councel was once assembled, and one of the seas of the Patriarks who was called the *Patriark of Constantinople*. But by the great discord of the Christians, all *Græcia*, & this city, are fallen into the hands of the *Turk*, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall aboad. It was won in the time of *Constantine* the last Emperour; so that by *Constantine* it obtained his Honour, and by *Constantine* it lost it. In this City lyeth residente with the *Turk*, an Ambassador

Constantinople.

50.

sadour, or Agent for the King of *England*.

The Christians that do now live in *Gracia*, are in miserable servitude unto the *Turke*. They disagree in many things from the doctrine of the Church of *Rome*. 160

Of the Sea running between Europe and Asia. 118

IF there were no other Argument, that the Northern parts of the World were not discovered in times past, by any that travelled that way, yet this would sufficiently avouch it, that there was never thought upon any Land between *Asia* and *Europe*, higher than the river *Tanais*; which doth not extend it self very far into the North, but is short of the uttermost bounds that way by the space of four thousand miles; but this river, which by the *Tartarians* is now called *Don*, where it doth run, *northern parts were not discovered in Times past.* 3

run, it leaveth *Asia* on the East side, and *Europe* on the West, but going forward towards the South, it disburdeneth it selfe into a dead Lake, or Fen (for so it seemeth) which is called *Meotis Palus*, spoken of in the second booke of *Iustine*, and not forgotten by *Ovid de ponto*: and at this day in the dead of winter, it is usually frozen, that the *Scythians* and *Tartarians* neere adjoyning, do both themselves and their cattel yea sometimes with Sleads after them passe over, as if it were dry Land. On the Southern part of this *Meotis* is a narrow strait of the Sea, which is commonly called by the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, became (as it is thought) sometime Oxen have ventured to swim crosse there from *Asia* to *Europe*, or backward. When the water hath run for a prety space in so narrow a passage, there beginneth a great and wide Sea, named *Pontus Euxinus*, whether (as *Iosephus* reporteth) the whale did carry the prophet *Ionas*, and there did disburden himselfe of his cargage

Maotis. Palus. Iustin Ovid,

Bosphorus Cimmerius.

Pontus. Euxinus

age, by calling him upon the Land. At the mouth of this Sea, is a very great ſtrait, knowne by the name of *Thracius Boſphorus*, where the bredth of this Sea is not above one mile, ſerving *Aſia* and *Europe*. On the ſide of *Europe* ſtandeth *Conſtantinople*. On the ſide of *Aſia*, the City called *Pera*, or *Galata*, which for the neereneſſe is by ſome reckoned a part of *Conſtantinople*. When any of the *Turkes* Janizaries have committed ought worthy of death, the cuſtome is, to ſend the ſame party in the night time over by boat from *Conſtantinople* to *Pera*, where by the way he is ahrowne into the water with a great Stone about his neck, and then there is a piece of Ordanece ſhot off, which is a token of ſome ſuch execution. The *Turke* is forced to take this courſe, leſt the reſt of his Janizaries ſhould mutiny when any of their fellowes is put to death.

Thracius.

Boſphorus.

A ſtrange cuſtome emang the Turks.

By reaſon of the ſtanding of *Aſia* and *Europe* ſo neere together, and the ſea running betweene them,

which serveth each place with all manner of commodities, it appeareth that *Constantinople* is marvellously, richly, and conveniently seated, and therefore a fit place, from whence the *Turk* may offer to atchieve great attempts.

After this strait, the Sea openeth it self more large toward the south, and it is called by the name of *Propontis*: But then it groweth againe into another strait, which they write to be in breadth about two miles; This is called *Hellespontus*, having on the one side *Abidus in Asia*, on the other side *Sestus*, on the side of *Europe*. This is that place where *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia* did make his Bridge over the Sea, so much renowned in ancient History which was not impossible, by reason of the narrownesse, the Foundation of his Bridge being rested on ships. Here also may appear the reason of the story of *Leander* and *Hero*: which *Leander* is reported for the love of *Hero*, to have oftentimes swum over the Sea, till at last he

Hellespontus Xerxes Bridge.

he was drowned. From this ſtrait Southward, the Sea groweth more wide, and is called afterwards by the name of *Mare Aegeum*, and ſo deſcendeth to the full *Mediterranean*. *Mare Egeum,*

Of Aſia, and firſt of Tartary.

ON the South ſide of *Aſia*, joyning unto the Dominion of the Emperour of *Ruſſia*, is *Tartarie*, in ancient time called *Scythia*, the bounds whereof did then extend themſelves into a good part of *Europe*; and therefore was called *Scythia Europea*: but the greateſt part of it lyeth in *Aſia*, a mighty large Country, extending it ſelf on the North to the uttermoſt Sea; on the Eaſt to the Dominion of the Great *Cham*, or Prince of *Cathaie*: on the South down to *Mare Caſpium*. The *Tartarians* which now inhabit it, are men of great ſtature, rude of behaviour, *Tartaria bounded.*

Their Religion. no *Christians* but *Gentiles*; neither doe they acknowledge *Mahumet*. They have few or no Cities among them, but after the manner of the old *Scythians*, doe live in VVildernesses, lying under their Carts, and following their droves of cattell, by the milke whereof they doe nouriſh themſelves. They ſow no corne at all, becauſe they abide not long in any one place, but taking their direction from the North-pole-ſtarre, they remove from one coaſt of their Countrey unto an other. The countrey is populous, and the men are great warriers, fighting alwayes on horſeback with their bow, arrowes, and a ſhort Sword. They have amongſt them infinite ſtore of horſes, whereof they ſell many into the Countries neere adjoyning. Their ordinary foode in their warres is horſeflesh, which they uſe to eate raw, being chafed a little by hanging at their ſaddle.

Their manner of Warres.

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They have great warrs with the Countries adjoyning, but eſpecially

with the *Muscovite*, and sometimes with the *Turke*: from hence came *Tamberlain*, who brought 700000. of the *Tartarians* at once into the field, wherein he distressed and took prisoner *Bajazet* the great Turke whom he afterward forced to feed as a Dog under his Table. *Tamberlain the Great a Tartarian.*

They have now amongst them many Princes and Governors; as those have one, whom they call the *Crim Tartars*: and those have another, which are the *Tartars of Mingalia*, and so divers others.

The *English* have laboured (to their great expences) to finde out the way by the North Seas of *Tartaria*, to go into *Cathay* and *China*; but by reason of the frozen Seas, they have not yet prevailed: although it hath been reported that the *Flemmings* have discovered that passage: which would be (if very likely) to the great benefit of the Northern parts of Christendome; yet that report doth not continue, and therefore it is to be thought, that

the *Flemmings* have not proceeded so far.

Of Cathaie, and China.

Situation of Cathai.

NExt beyond *Tartaria*, on the Northeast part of *Asia*, lyeth a great Countrey called *Cathaie*; the bounds whereof extend themselves on the North and East, to the uttermost Seas; and on the South to *China*. The people are not much learned, but more civil then the *Tartars*; and have good and ordinary Traffick with the Countries adjoyning.

The great can of Cathai.

This Countrey hath in it many Kings, which are tributaries, and do owe obedience unto one, whom they call the great *Cham*, or *Can of Cathaie*, who is the chief Governor of all the Land; and esteemed for multitude of people and largnesse of Dominion, to be one of the greatest Princes of the World: but his name is the lesse famous,

for

for that he lyeth so far distant from the best Nations, and the passage into this Countrey is so dangerous, either for the perils of the sea or for the long space by Land. His chief Imperiall city is called *Cambalu*. On the South side of *Cathuie*, and East part of *Asia*, next to the Sea, lyeth *China*: and the people therof, *Osorius* describeth by the name of *Sinæ*, and calleth their Country *Sinarum Regio*. This is a fruitfull Countrey, and yeeldeth as great store of rich commodities, as almost any Country in the world. It containeth in it very many severall Kingdoms, which are absolute Princes in their Seats. The chief city in this Countrey is called *Quinsay*, and is described to be of incredible greatnesse; as were wont to be the ancient cities in the East, as *Babylon*, *Ninivie*, and others.

Cambalu the chief City of Cathai China.

A very rich countrey.

Quinsay the chief City.

This countrey was first discovered by the late Navigation of the *Portugals* into the East *Indies*.

The people skillfull in Arts.

The people of *China* are learned almost in all Arts, very skilfull Work-men in curious fine Works of all sorts, so that no Countrie yeeldeth more precious Merchandize then the Workmanship of them. They are great Souldiers, very politick and crafty, and in respect thereof contemning the Wits of others, using a Proverbe,

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Their proverb.

That all other Nations doe see but with one eye, but they themselves with two.

Petrus Maffæus, Historiographer to the King of *Spain* for the Eastern *Indies*, doth report of them, that they have had from very ancient time among them these two things, which we hold to be the Miracles of *Christendome*, and but lately invented: The one is the use of Guns for the wars, and the other is Printing, which they use not as we do, writing from the left hand unto the right, or as the *Hebrewes* and *Syrians*, from the right hand unto the left: but directly downward, and so their lines at the

Two rare wonders invented in Chinai, Guns & Printing.

top

top do begin again.

Of the East Indies.

ON the Southside of *China*, toward the *Moluco Ilands*, and the *Indian Sea*, lyeth the great Country of *India*, extending it self from the South part of the Continent by the space of many thousand miles Westward unto the River *Indus*, which is the greatest River in all the Country, except *Ganges*, one of the greatest Rivers in the World; which lyeth in the East part of the same *Indies*. *The situation of the Indies.*

This is that Country so famous in ancient time, for the great riches therof, for the multitude of people, for the conquest of *Bacchus* over it: for the passage thither for *Alexander* the Great, throughout all the length of *Asia*, for his adventuring to go into the South *Ocean* with so mighty a Navy, which few or none had ever attempted

before him. And certainly thither it was that *Salomon* did send once in three years for his gold and other rich Merchandise: for the Scripture saith that he sent his fleet from *Ezion-geber*, which stood upon the mouth of the Red Sea, and it was the directest passage which he had unto the Eastern *Indies*; whereas if his purpose had been to send to *Peru*, as some lately have imagined, his course had bin thorow the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

This country had in ancient time, many absolute Kingdomes and Provinces; as in the time of *Alexander*, *Porus*, *Taxiles*, and divers others. In it were many Philosophers, and men of great Learning, whom they called *Gymnosophistæ*, of whom was *Calanus*, who burnt himselfe before *Alexander*.

In India are many Kingdoms.

The men of the South part of *India* are blacke, and therefore are called men of *Inde*. The Cattell of all sorts that are bred there, are of incredible bignesse, in respect of other

Their Cattle very big

other Countries, as their Elephants, Apes, Monkies, Emets, and other.

The Riches hereof have been very great, with abundance of Gold, insomuch that the Promontory, who is now called *Malacha*, was in times past named *Aurea Chersonesus*. The Commodity of spice is exceeding great that comes from thence. *Their Riches.*

The *Portugals* were the first, which by their long Navigations beyond the Equinoctiall, and the farthermost part of *Africk*, have of late yeers discovered these Countries to Christendome: as heretofore to the use of the King of *Portugall*, so now of the King of *Spain*, who is reputed owner of them. *The Portugals discovered the Indies.*

The *Portugals* did find divers Kingdomes at their first arrivall in those parts, as the Kingdome of *Calecut*, the Kingdome of *Cambata*, the Kingdome of *Canenor*, the Kingdome of *Cochin*, and very many other, with the Kings whereof they first entring League and *Four Kingdomes by the Portugals discovered.*

Traffick, and having leave given to build Castles for their defence, they have since by policy encroched into their hands a great part of the Countrey which lyeth neer unto the Sea-coast, and are mighty now, for the space of many thousand miles together. The K. of *Spain* hath there a Vice-Roy, whose residence is commonly in the Imperiall City called *Goa*. They do every year send home great store of rich commodities into *Spain*.

The City of Goa.

The Indian Religion.

The people of the Country when the *Portugals* came first thither, were for the most part *Gentiles*, believing in no one God: yea, at this day there are divers of them who doe adore the Sun as their God, and every morning at the rising thereof, do use very superstitious Ceremonies, which our Merchants, who do trade to *Aleppo*, do oftentimes see: for divers of these *Indians* do come thither with Merchandize. But the *Saracens* who reverence the Prophet *Mahomet*, from the Bayes or Gulphes of *Persia*,

sia, and *Arabia*, do traffick much thither, so that *Mahomet* was known among them: but in one Town called *Granganor*, they found certain Christians differing in many things from the Church of *Rome*, and rather agreeing with the Protestants, which Christians had received (by succession) their Religion from the time of *Thomas* the Apostle; by whom (as it is recorded in the ancient Ecclesiastical History) part of *India* was converted.

In this Countrey of *India* are many great and potent Kings and Kingdomes, which had bin altogether unknown and unheard of in our part of the World, but that we were beholding to the *Portugals* for their Discovery, and before their Navigation thither, by the backside of *Africke*, to some Relations that we had from the *Venetians*, who traded and travelled thither by Land out of *Turkie*. The names of these Kings and Kingdomes are these; The King of *Biarme*, the great

Six king domes.

great *Mogol*, the King of *Narsing*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, the forenamed King of *Calecut*, and others.

Of Persia.

There be divers Countries between *India* and *Persia*, but they are not Famous.

situation of Persia.

Persia is a large Country, which lyeth far West from *India*: it hath on the North *Assyria* and *Media*, on the West *Syria* and the *Holy Land*, but next unto it *Mesopotamia*: on the South the main *Ocean*, which entreth in notwithstanding by a Bay called *Sinus Persicus*.

This is that Countrey, which in ancient time was renowned for the great riches, and Empire thereof. These were they who took from the *Assyrians* the Monarchy, and did set up in their Country the second great Empire, which began under *Cyrus*, and continued unto that

that *Darius*, who was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great. In this Countrey reigned the great Kings, *Cyrus*, *Cambises*, *Darius* the Son of *Histaspes*, the great *Xerxes*, *Artaxerxes*, and many others, which in prophane writings are famous for their wars against the *Scythians*, *Egyptians*, and *Grecians*, and in the Scripture, for the delivery of the *Iews* from *Babylon* by *Cyrus*, for the build ng of the 2d. Temple at *Ierusalem*, and for many things which are mentioned of them in the Prophecie of *Daniel*. *The great and famous Ks. of Persia.* 126 137

The people of this Nation, although they were in former times very riotous, by reason of their great wealth; yet after they had lost their Monarchy by the *Macedonians*, they have grown great Souldiers: and therfore as they did ever strongly defend themselves against the old *Romanes*; so in the time of *Constantine*, and the other Emperours, they were fearfull Neighbors to the *Romane* Government: and of late Time, *Persians great Soldiers.*

they

they have strongly opposed themselves against the *Turkes*, ever making their party good with them. And yet notwithstanding, in the dayes of *Amurath* the third, father to *Mahomet* the *Turke* now reigning, the *Turke* had a great hand upon the *Persians*; going so farre with his Army, as that he took the strong City *Tauris* standing within the *Persians* Dominions, neer unto the *Caspian* Sea, but this losse was to be attributed partly to the great dissentions which were among the *Persians* themselves, and partly to the multitude of the *Turke* his Souldiers, who by fresh supply did overthrow the *Persian*, although he slew down many hands of them.

They fight commonly on horseback, and are govern'd as in time past by a King, so now by an absolute Ruler, and a mighty Prince, whom they reatm the *Shaw*, or *Sophy* of *Persia*. He hath many Countries, and small Kings in *Assyria* and *Media*

Sophy of Persia.

Media, and the Countries adjoyning, which are tributaries. 167

Among other the *Sophies* of *Persia*, about a hundred years since, there was one of great power, called *Ismael* the *Persian*, who procured unto himself great fame by his many & valorous attempts against the *Turk*. *Surius* in his Commentaries writing upon him, saith, that upon some fond conceit, the *Jewes* were strongly of opinion, that he was that *Messias* whom unto this day they expect; and therfore hoped that he should have been their Deliverer and Advancer: But he addeth in his Report, that it fell out so clean contrary, that there was no man who more vexed and grieved them, than that *Ismael* did. 175. 160. 145

The *Persians* are all at this day *Sarazens* in Religion, beleeving in *Mahomet*: but as Papists and Protestants do differ in opinion, concerning the same Christ, so do the *Turks* and *Persians* about their *Mahomet*: the one pursuing the other, *Their Religion.* 147

as

as Hereticks, with most deadly hatred, insomuch that there is, in this respect, almost continuall war between the *Turke* and the *Persians*.

Of Parthia and Media.

Situation of Parthia.

ON the North-east side of *Persia*, lyeth that countrey which in old time was called *Parthia*, but now named *Arach*; of whom, those great wars of the *Romanes* with the *Medians* or *Armenians*, in *Tacitus*, and ancient Histories are true.

This Country boundeth on *Media* by the West, and it was in ancient time very full of people: whose fight as it was very much on horseback, so the manner of them continually was for to give an Onset, and then to return their ways, even to return again, like to the *Wild-Irish*, so that no man was sure when he had obtained any victory over them.

Their manner of fight.

These

These were the people that gave the great Overthrow to that rich *Marcus Crassus* of *Rome*, who by reason of his covetousnesse (intending more to his getting of Gold, than to the guiding of his Army) was slain himself, and many thousands of the *Romanes*. The *Parthians* with exprobation of his thirst after money, poured molten Gold into his mouth after he was dead. Against these, the great *Lucullus* fought many Battels; but the *Romanes* were never able to bring them quite to subjection. *Great wars of the Parthians against the Romans.*

On the West-side of *Parthia*, (having the *Mare Caspium* on the North, *Armenia* on the West, and *Persia* on the South) lyeth that Country which in time past was called *Media*, but now *Shirvan* or *Sirvan*; which is at this day governed by many inferiour Kings and Princes, which are tributaries, and do owe subjection to the *Sophy* of *Persia*. So that he is the Soveraign Lord of all *Media*, as our *English-men* have found, who 105

passing

passing through the Dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, have crossed the *Mare Caspium*, and Merchandized with the Inhabitants of this *Media*.

60

A famous Nation.

This Nation in former times was very famous; for the *Medes* were they that removed the Empire from the *Assyrians* unto them: which as in themselves it was not great, yet when by *Cyrus* it was joyned to that of the *Persians*, it was very mighty, and was called by the name of the Empire of the *Medes* and *Persians*. Here it was that *Astyages* reigned, the Grandfather of *Cyrus*, and *Darius* of the *Medes*.

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The chief City of this Kingdome was called *Ecbatana*, as the chief City of *Persia*, was *Babylon*.

It is to be observed of the Kings of *Media*, that in the Summer time they did use to retire themselves Northward unto *Ecbatana*, for avoiding of the heat; but in the Winter time they came down more

more South unto *Susis*, which as it seemeth was a warmer place: but by this means they were both taken for Imperiall Cities, and chief residences of the Kings of *Media*; which being known, takes away some confusion in old stories. The like custome was afterward used also by the Kings of *Persia*.

Of Armenia and Assyria.

ON the West-side of the *Mare Caspium*, and of *Media*, lyeth a Countrey called by a Generall Name, *Armenia*; which by some is distinctly divided into three parts: The North part wherof being but little, is called *Georgia*; the middle part *Turcomania*; the third part, by the proper name of *Armenia*. By which a man may see the reason of difference in divers Writers: Some saying, that the Countrey whence the *Turks* first came, was *Armenia*,

Situation of Armenia.

Divided into three parts.

Armenia, some saying *Turcomania*, and some *Georgia*; the truth being, that out of one, or all these Countries, they did descend. These *Turks* are supposed to be the issue of them whom *Alexander* the Great did shut up within certain Mountains neer to the *Mare Caspium*.

A memorable Note. There is this one thing memorable in *Armenia*, that after the great Floud, the Ark of *Noah* did rest it self on the Mountains of *Armenia*, where (as *Iosephus* witnesseth) it is to be seen yet to this day; the hills whereon it resteth, are called by some *Noa Montes*.

The people of this Nation have retained amongst them the Christian Faith, as it is thought, from the time of the Apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities.

Bathing of their Children Among other Errors which the Church of *Armenia* hath bin noted to hold, this is one, that they did bathe their Children, waving them up and down in flames of fire,

fire, and repute that to be a necessary circumstance of Baptisme: Which errour ariseth by mistaking that place of *Iohn* the *Baptist*, where he saith, *That he that came after him* (meaning Christ) *should baptize them with the holy Ghost, and with fire.* In which place the word doth not signifie materiall fire, but expresseth the lively and purging operation of the Spirit, like to the nature of fire.

On the South part of *Armenia*, bending towards the East, lyeth the Country of *Assyria*, which is bounded on the West with *Mesopotamia*. This Country was that Land wherin the first Monarchy was setled, which began under *Ninus*, whom the Scripture calleth *Nimrod*, living not long after *Noahs* Flood, and it ended in *Sardanapalus* continuing a thousand and three hundred yeares. *Assyria bounded*

The King of this Country was *Senacherib*, of whom wee reade in the Booke of the Kings; and here reigned *Nebucadnezzar*, who *Kings of Assyria*

who took *Ierusalem*, and led the *Iewes* away prisoners unto *Babylon*.

In this Countrey, is the swift River *Tygris*, neer unto the which was *Paradice*: Upon this River stood the great City *Ninivee*, called by prophane Writers, *Ninus*; which was almost of incredible bignesse, and exceeding populous by the neerenesse of the River, and marvellous fruitfulnesse of the soil; which, as *Herodotus* writteth, did returne their Corne sometime two hundred, and sometimes three hundred fold, and did yeeld sufficiency for to maintaine it. This City for a long time was the Imperiall Seat of the Monarchy: but being destroyed, (as God foretold it should be by the *Chaldeans*) the residence of the King was afterwards removed unto *Babylon*, a great City in *Chaldea*, first built by *Semiramis*.

the swift River Tygris.

The city Ninivee

Of

Of Chaldea.

NExt unto *Assyria* lyeth *Chaldea*, having on the East side *Assyria*; on the West, *Syria*, or *Palestina*; on the North, *Armenia*; on the South, the Desart of *Arabia*. *Situation of Caldea*

This Countrey is often called by the name of *Mesopotamia*, which name it hath, because it lyeth in the middle of two great Rivers, *Tygris* and *Euphrates*. It is called also by the name of *Babylonia*, which word of it self properly taken, doth signifie only that part of the Countrey which standeth about *Babylon*. *102*

The chief city whereof was *Babylon*, whose ruines do remain unto this day. It was a rich and most pleasant City for all kind of Delight; and was in the latter time of that Monarchy, the Imperiall City of the *Assyrians*, where *Nabuchodonozor* and other their great Kings did lye. *Babylon the chief City of Chaldea.*

It

It was to this city that the children of *Israel* were carried captives, which thereof was called the Captivity of *Babylon*.

The Kings of *Persia* also did keep their residence here, it was built upon the River *Euphrates*, some part of it standing on the one side, and some part on the other, having for it's foundresse, *Semiramis*, the wife of *Ninus*.

Ammianus Marsellinus reporteth one thing of this Countrey, wherin the admirable power of God doth appear; for he writeth that in these parts are a huge number of Lyons, which were like enough to devour up both men and beasts throughout the Countrey: but withall he saith, that by reason of the store of Water and mudde therof, there do breed yearly an innumerable company of Gnats, whose property is to flye unto the eye of the Lyon, as being a bright and orient thing; where byting and stinging the Lyon, he teareth so fiercely with his claws, that

The admirable power of God in preserving the people.

that he putteth out his own eyes, and by that means many are drowned in the Rivers, others ſtarve for want of prey, and many the more eaſily killed by the Inhabitants.

It is ſuppoſed by Divines, that in this *Meſopotamia*, between the River *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, *Paradiſe* did ſtand. This was the Countrey wherin *Abraham* the Patriarch was born: unto which the *Romanes* could very hardly extend their Dominion: For they had much to do to get the government of any thing beyond the River *Euphrates*. From this people it is thought the wiſe-men came which brought preſents to Chriſt, by the guiding of the Starre. 112 Nate

For as in *India*, and all the Eaſterne parts, ſo eſpecially in this Country, their Noblemen, and Prieſts, and very many people, doe give themſelves to all Arts of Divination. Here were the great Southſayers, Enchanters, and Wiſe men

Here were the first Astrologians.

men, as they call them. Here were the first Attrologians, which are so described, and derided in the Scripture: and against the Inhabitants of *Babylon* and *Chaldea* were the Laws of the *Romanes* made, which are against divining Mathematicians, who in *Tullie de Divinatione, & Cornelius Tacitus*, as also in the Laws of the Emperors, are Ordinarily collected by the name of *Chaldeans*; and indeed from these, and from the *Aegyptians*, is supposed to have sprung the first knowledge of Astronomy.

It is thought that a great reason wherof these *Chaldeans* were expert in the laudable knowledge of Astronomy, was partly because the Countrey is so plain, that being without hils they might more fully & easily discover the whole face of the Heaven; and partly, because the old Fathers which lived so long not only before, but in some good part also after the Floud of *Noah*, did dwell in, or neer to these parts, and they by observation of their

own

owne, did finde out, and discover many things of the heavenly Bodies, which they delivered as from hand to hand to their posterity: But as corruption doth taint the best things, so in proces of time the true Astronomy was defiled with superstitious Rules of Astrologie, (which caused the Prophets *Isaiah*, and *Jeremiah* so bitterly to inveigh against them.) And then in their fabulositie they would report, that they had in their Records, Observations for five and twenty thousand yeares, which must needs be a very great untruth, unlesse we will qualifie it as some have done, expounding their yeares not of the Revolution of the Sunne, but of the Moone, whose course is ended in the space of a moneth. 156

Of Asia the lesse.

ON the North-west side of *Mesopotamia*, lyeth that Countrey, which is now called *Natolia*, but in times past, *Asia minor*, having on the North side *Pontus Euxinus*, on the west, the *Hellespont*, and on the South, the maine *Mare Mediterraneum*. In the ancient writings both of the *Grecians*, and of the *Romanes*, this is oftentimes called by the single name of *Asia*, because it was best knowne unto them, and they were not so much acquainted with the farther places of *Asia* the Great.

This Countrey in generall, for the fruitfulnesse of the land, standing in so temperate a Climate, and for the conveniencie of the Sea every way, and so many good Havens, hath been reputed always a very commodious and pleasant full Countrey. It is wholly at this day under the *Turke*. The Mou-

nine *Taurus* goeth along from the West unto the East part of it.

The greatnesse of this Countrey is such, that it hath comprehended many Kingdomes and large Provinces, besides cities of great fame. On the South-east part thereof neere to *Palestina*, lyeth *Cilicia*; the chiefe City whereof is *Tarsus* the birthplace of Saint *Paul*; the place whither *Solomon* sent for great store of his gold, and provision for the Temple, whither *Ionas* also fled, when he should have gone to *Niniveh*.

Cilicia.

The City Tarsus.

In the straits of this *Cilicia* neere to the mountaine *Taurus*, did *Alexander* give a great overthrow in person to *Darius* in the joyning of their first battaile.

Alexander his overthro of Darius.

This place seemes to have been very fortunate for great fights, in as much as there also met unto the Straits, was the battaile fought betweene Seleucus the Brother of Antiochus, when being Governour of the Romanes of Syria, would needs have aspired to

the Empire, but in a battaile which was very hardly fought out, he was overthrowne in the Straites of Cilicia.

In the very corner where *Cilicia* is joyned unto the upper part of *Syria*, is a little Bay, which in times past was named *Sinus Issicus*, neere unto which *Alexander* built one of his Cities, which he named by his owne name. But howbeeit in times past it was named *Alexandria*, it is now by the *Venetians* and other Christians called *Alexandretta*, as who should say, little *Alexandria*, in comparison of the other. In *Egypt* the *Turkes* doe call *Scanderia*, and it is a peny Haven where our Merchants do land most of their Goods, which are afterwards by Camels carried up to *Aleppo*. At this day the City is so decayed, that there bee onely a few houses there.

The City of Alexandria.

159. 44.

100

Pamphilia.

130 Pamphylia is a Province called *Pamphilia*, wherein standeth the Citie *Side*, built by *Seleucus*, one of the foure

The City of Seleucia.

great successours of Alexander the Great.

On the West of this *Pamphilia*, *Lycia*. standeth *Lydia*, and more west from thence bordering upon the Sea of *Rhodes*, is *Caria*, one of the Seaz townes whereof is *Halicarnassus*, which was the Country of *Herodotus*, who is one of the most ancientest Historians that remaine of the Gentiles; and who dedicated his nine Bookes to the honour of the Muses. Here also was that *Dictys* Cretensis, who is called commonly *Dictys Malchonensis*, one of the Writers of the Romane Story, for the first three hundred yeares after Rome was built. The whole country of *Caria* is sometimes signified by the name of this *Halicarnassus*, although it was but one Citie; and thereupon *Virgil* calleth Dido, *Halicarnassia*, because she was borne in the Citie of *Halicarnassus*.

Caria.

159

Halicarnassus.

nimed by the name not of Queen of *Caria*, but of *Halicarnassus*. Also in the dayes of *Alexander* the Great, there was another Queene named *Ada*, who also is mounted by the title of Queene of *Halicarnassus*.

Wee have thus farre described those Cities of *Asia the lesse*, which doe lye from that part that joyneth unto *Syria*, along the Sea coast Westwards, but being indeed the Southerne part of *Asia minor*.

Now upwards towards the North standeth *Ionia*, where those did dwell, who had like to have joyned with *Xerxes* in the great hatred of Sea, but that *Themistocles* by a policie did withdraw them from him, so to be pure with the Greeks. *Herodotus Strabo* inventeth that the *Athenians*, who professed to be of kin to those *Ionians*, were earnest with Cyrus importunate with them, that they would leave their owne country, and come and dwell with them; which when the *Ionians* hardly, but yet at length did accept,

cept the *Athenians* had no place to put them in, and so they returned with great disgrace to their home.

A little within the Land, lying North and East from *Ionia*, was *Lydia*, which sometimes was the Kingdome of *Cræsus*, who was reputed so rich a King; whom he was in his prosperity making best of his happinesse, he was told by *Solon* that no man could reckon upon felicity so long as he liv'd, because there might be great mutability of Fortune, which he found true indeed: for he was taken prisoner by *Cyrus*, who was once minded to have put him to death, but upon the advisement of *Solon* formerly given to him, he was moved to think that it might be his owne case, and so took pity on him, and spared his life.

Lydia.

Cræsus overthrowne by Cyrus.

These *Lydians*, being inhabited afterward by *Cyrus* to use many Armours, and gave themselves to Bathes and Stoves, and other such effeminate things.

Upon the sea-coast in *Ionia*, standeth the Citie *Ephesus*, which was one of the seven Cities unto which *Iohn* in his *Revelation* did write his seven Epistles: and Saint *Paul* also directed his Epistle to the *Ephesians* unto the Church which was in this place.

Ephesus.

This was one of the most renowned Cities of *Asia the lesse*, but the Fame thereof did most arise from the Temple of *Diana*, which was there built, and was reputed for the Magnificence thereof, one of the seven Wonders of the World. This Temple was said to be two hundred yeares in building, and was burnt seven severall times, whereof the most part was by lightning, and the finall destruction thereof came by a base person called *Herostratus*, who to purchase himselfe some Fame, did set it on fire.

The temple of Diana.

This was the place of which it is said in the Acts of the *Apostles*, that all *Asia*, and the whole World, doe worship this *Diana*.

Tully reporteth, *De natura Deorum*, that *Timæus* being asked the reason why the Temple of *Diana* was on fire that night when *Alexander* the *Great* was born, gave that jest thereof, that the Mistresse of it was from home; because she being the Goddesse of Midwives, did that night wait upon *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, who was brought to bed in *Macedonia*.

Another of the seven Cities unto which *Iohn* did write, is *Smirna*, standing also in *Ionia* upon the Sea coast, but somewhat more North then *Ephesus*; where is the place where *Polycarpus* was Bishop, who sometimes had beene Scholler unto *Iohn* the Evangelist, and dying (like unto his age) was at last put to death for *Christs* sake, when before hee had beene moved by the Governour of the Country to deny his Saviour, and to burne Incense to an Idoll, hee answered, that *fourescore and sixe yeares* hee had

City of Smirna.

Policarpus, Scholler to S. Iohn the Evangelist.

served Christ Jesus, and in all that time he had never done him harm: and therefore now in his old age hee would not beginne to deny him.

City of Sardis. The third Citie unto which the Epistle is directed in the Apocalyps, is *Sardis*: which standeth within the Land in *Lydia*, as is described by the best Writers; and it was a Citie both of great pleasure and profit unto the Kings in whose Dominion it stood: which may bee gathered hereby; that when once the Gracians had wonne it, *Darius Hystaspis*, or *Xerxes*, who were Kings of *Persia*, did give charge, that every day at dinner, one speaking aloud, should remember him, that the Gracians had taken *Sardis*: which indeed, that hee never was in quiet, till it might bee recovered againe.

Foure Cities of note, There stood also in the Land *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, and most of all to the North, *Pergamus*: which were the ancient

foure

foure Cities unto which Saint *John* the *Evangelist* did direct his Epistle.

Going upward from *Ionium* to the North, there lyeth on the Sea coast a little countrey, called *Eolis*: and beyond that, although not upon the Sea, the two Provinces called *Mysia Major*, and *Mysia Minor*: which in times past, were so base and contemptible, that the people thereof were used in speech as a Proverbe, that if a man would describe one meaner than the meanest, it was said, he was *Mysiorum postremus*. *Eolis.* *Mysia major & Mysia minor.*

On the West part of *Mysia major*, did lye the Countrey called *Troas*, wherein stood *Troy*, and the Citie of *Troy*, against which, as both *Virgil* and *Homer* have written, the *Grecians* did continue their siege for the space of tenne yeares, by reason that *Paris* had stolen away *Helena* the wife of *Menelaus*, who was King of *Sparta*. *The Citie of Troy.*

Eastward both from *Troas* and *Mysia*

Mysia major, a good space within the land was the Countrey called *Phrygia*, where the Goddesse which was called *Bona Dea*, or *Pessinuntia*, or *Cybele*, the Mother of the old Gods, had her first abiding and from thence (as *Herodian* writeth) was brought to *Rome*, as implying that good Fortune should follow her thither.

Phrygia.

In this Countrey lived that *Gordius*, who knit the knot called for the intricarenesse thereof, *Nodus Gordianus*, and when it could not be untied was cut in sunder by *Alexander* the Great, supposing that it should bee his fortune, for the loosing of it so to bee the Conquerour, and King of *Asia*, as by a prophecie of the same *Gordius* had been before spoken.

Gordianus knot.

Yet Northward from *Phrygia* lyeth the Countrey of *Bythinia*, which was sometimes a Kingdome, where *Bonifacius* reigned that had so much to doe with the *Ro-*

Bythinia.

In this Countrey standeth the Citie *Nicea*, where the first Generall Councel was held against *Arius* the Hereticke, by *Constantine* the Great, thereof called the *Nicene Councell*. Here standeth also *Chalcedon*, where the fourth Generall Councell was held by the Emperour *Marcianus*, against the Hereticke *Nestorius*. *Citie of Nice.* 159 *Chalcedon.*

From *Bythinia* Eastward, on the Northside of *Asia* the lesse, standeth the Countrey of *Paphlagonia*, where was the Citie built by *Pompey* the Great, called by his name *Pompeiopolis*. On the South of *Paphlagonia*, toward the Land of *Asia Minor*, did stand the Countrey of *Galatia*, whereunto Saint *Paul* wrote his Epistle to the *Galathians*. And this also was one of those Countries where the *Jewes* were dispersed, unto which Saint *Peter* wrote his first Epistle, as also unto them which were in *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and *Bithynia*. Southward lyeth the Province [illegible] *Paphlagonia.* *Pompeiopolis.* *Galatia.*

from thence yet more South, bordering upon *Pamphilia*, which touches the *Mediterranean* Sea, lyeth *Pisidia*, concerning which countries we find oftentimes mention made in such Stories as doe touch *Asia the lesse*.

Pisidia.

From these Southern parts, if we returne backe againe unto the North and East of *Asia Major*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Pontus*, confining upon that which is named *Pontus Euxinus*. In this *Pontus* did raigne *Mithridates*, who in his younger dayes had travelled over the greatest part of *Asia*, and is reported to have beene so skilfull, that hee could well speake more then twenty Languages. His hatred was ever great towards the *Romans*, against whom, when hee meant first to put his malice in practise, hee so combined with the Nations of those parts, that in one night they slew more then three score and tenne thousand of the *Romans*, carrying their intent so closely, that it was covered

The kingdome of Pontus.

Mithridates.

by

by none, till the execution was done.

Pompey the Great was the man who distressed this *Mithridates*, and brought him to that extremity that he would gladly have poysoned himselfe, but could not; so much as his stomack had been used so before unto that kind of Triacle (which by reason of his inventing of, unto this day is called *Mithridate*) which is made of a kinde of poyson allayed, that no venome would easily work upon him. *Pompey brought Mithridates to distresse.*

Southward from this *Pontus* standeth the old Kingdom of *Cappadocia*, which in times past was observed to have many men in it, but little money. Whence *Horace* [illegible] *Cappadocia.*

Eastward from this *Cappadocia*, as also from [illegible] *Armenia minor.*

[illegible] 109

[illegible]

Of Syria, and Palestina, or the Holy Land.

Syria bounded. SYria Outwardly from Cilicia, and Asia the lesse, hath Syria, a part whereof was called Palestina: having on the East Mesopotamia, on the South Arabia, on the West Tyre and Sydon, and the end of the Mediterranean Sea.

160 The people of this Syria were *Their ancient names.* in times past called the Aramites. In their language is the translation of the New Testament called Syriake.

In this Countrey standeth *Citie of Antioch.* Antiochy which was sometimes one of the ancient Patriarchs Seat and the Citie of reckning next this day.

Aleppo. Here also standeth now the City of 100 Aleppo, which is a famous Mart Towne for the Marchandizing of the Persians and others of the East, and for the Turkes, and such Countries as be adjoyning. Here standeth also *Tripolis.* *Tripolis.*

The South part of *Syria* lying downe toward *Egypt* and *Arabia*, was the place where the Children of *Israel* did dwel, being a country of small quantity, not 200. *Italian* miles in length: it was so fruitfull flowing with Milke and Honey, (as the Scripture calleth it) that it did maintaine above thirty Kings and their people, before the comming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and was sufficient afterwards to relieve the incredible number of the three Tribes of *Israel*.

Thirty Kings.

It is noted of this Country, that whereas by the goodnesse of the Climate wherein it stands, and the fertilnesse of the Soyle, but especially by the blessing of God, it was the most fruitfull Land that was in the World: Now our Travellers by experience doe finde the Country, in respect of the fruitfulnesse, to be changed, God cursing the Land together with the People, the Inhabitants of it. It is observed also for all the

Eastern

Easterne parts, that they are not so fertile as they have beene in former Ages; the Earth (as it were) growing old: which is an Argument of the Dissolution to come by the Day of Judgement.

The River Jordan. Through this Country doth runne the River *Jordan*, which hath heretofore beene famous for the fruitfulnesse of the Trees standing thereupon, and for the mildnesse of the Aire: so that (as *Iosephus* writeth) Fishes have vsually beene in other places of the Land, about the Riuer, but here beene so calme, that men did goe in single thin Lines [illegible]

Asphaltites. In this Country standeth the Lake called *Lacus Asphaltites*, because of a kinde of slime called *Bitumen*, or *Asphaltum*, which daily it doth cast vp, being of force to ioyne stones exceeding fast in building: And into this Lake doth the River *Jordan* run.

Mare mortuum. This Lake is it which is called *Mare Mortuum*, a Sea, because

is salt; and *Mortuum* or *Dead*, for that no living thing is therein. The water thereof is so thick, that few things will sink therein, in so much that *Josephus* saith that both Orb having all his legges bound, will not sink into that water. This Lake (as is supposed) was turned into this quality, when God did destroy Sodom and Gomorrah, and the Cities adjoyning, which fire and brimstone from Heaven is said to burn, and the other Cities that stand neere unto Jordan, and so about Mare Mortuum: for the destruction of which all that Coast is full of brimstone, the Earth smelling of brimstone, being dejected, and yielding no fruit, saving Apples, which grow with a faire shew to the eye, like other Fruit; but as soone as they are touched do turne presently to soot or ashes, as besides *Josephus*, Solinus doth witnesse in his 48. Chapt.

The

Twelve Tribes of Israel.

The Land of *Palestina* had for its Inhabitants all the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, which were under one Kingdome, till the time *Rehoboam* the Sonne of *Salomon*; But then were they divided into two Kingdomes, ten Tribes being called *Israel*, and two *Iudah*, whose chiefe Citie was called *Jerusalem*.

Jerusalem.

Twelve Tribes divided.

The ten Tribes, after much Idolatry, were carried prisoners vnto *Assyria*, and the Kingdome dissolved: other people dwelling in their roome, &c. Iudahs Country enjoying

The other two Tribes were properly called the *Iewes*, and their Land *Iudea*, which continued after at *Jerusalem*, and thereabout, till the Captivitie of *Babylon*, where they lived for seventie yeares. They were afterward restored, but lived without glory, till the comming of Christ. But since that time, for a curse upon them and their children, for putting *Christ* to death, they are

The Iewes.

scat-

scattered upon the face of the Earth, as Runnagates, without certaine Countrey, King, Priest, or Prophet.

In their chiefe Cittie *Jerusalem*, was the Temple of God, first most gloriously built by *Salomon*; and afterward destroyed by *Nebuchad-nezzar*. By the commandement of *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, was a second Temple built, much more base than the former. For besides the poverty, and smallnesse of it, there wanted five things that were in the former, as the Text notes: Note.
Firstly, the Arke of the Covenant:
Secondly, the pot of Manna:
Thirdly, the Rodde of *Aaron*:
Fourthly, the two Tables of the Law written by the finger of God: And fifthly, the fire of the sacrifice, which came downe from Heaven. Therefore the Iewes, as *Eldad* and *Medad*, having gotten the [illegible] was [illegible] and hoping [illegible] to procure their favour, and build a third

Jerusalem destroyed. 108

did Temple,

Temple, wherein our Saviour Jesus Christ, and his Apostles did preach.

Jerusalem twice destroyed 1. by Nebuchadnezzar. 2. By Vespasian

The Citie of Jerusalem was twice taken, and utterly subdued; first, by Nebuchadnezzar, at the Captivity of Babylon: and secondly, after the death of Christ, by Vespasian the Roman (who first began therewards) and by his sonne Titus, who was after Emperour of Rome, who brought such horrible desolation on that Citie, and the people thereof, by fire, sword, and famine, (that the like hath not been read in any History. Here did abide put, thousands of them for sinne to be devoured of the Beasts, which were brought out of the Romane Magnificence.

Although Nations and Times be not superstitiously to be observed (as many fooles imagine) yet is it rather (in this place) to be noted, that

that

the very same day whereon the Temple was set on fire by the *Babylonians*, was the day whereon the second Temple was set on fire by the *Romans*, and that was upon the tenth day of *August*.

After this destruction, the Land of *Judea*, and the ruines of *Jerusalem*, were possessed by some of the people adjoyning, till that about five hundred yeares since, the *Saracens* did invade it: for expelling of whom from thence, divers *Frenchmen* and other *Christians*, under the leading of *Godfrey of Bullen*, did assemble themselves, thinking it a great shame, that the *Holy Land*, (as they called it) the Cities of *Jerusalem*, and the place of the Sepulcher of *Christ*, should be in the hands of Infidels.

This *Godfrey* raigned in *Jerusalem* by the space of a yeare. He had but his successours from him, for the space of [illegible] called themselves Kings of *Jerusalem*: [illegible] called himself King of *Egypt*, [illegible] 1160.220

[illegible] 118 [illegible]

winne it from the Christians. For the recovery whereof, *Richard* the first King of *England*, together with the *French* King, and the King of *Sicilia*, did goe in person with their Armies to *Jerusalem*; but although they wonne many things from the Infidels, yet the end was, that the *Saracens* did retaine the *Holy Land*.

Roger Hovedene, in the life of *Henry* the second, King of *England*, doth give this memorable note, that at that time when the Citie of *Jerusalem* and *Antioch* were taken out of the hand of the *Pagans*, by the means of *Godfrey of Bullen*, and other of his Company, the Pope of *Rome* that then was, was called *Urbanus*; the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* *Heraclius*, and the *Roman* Emperour *Frederick*; and at the same time when the said *Jerusalem* was recovered againe by the Christians, the Pope was named *Urbanus*, the Patriarch *Jerusalem*, and the Roman Emperour *Frederick*.

The

The whole Countrey and Citie of *Jerusalem*, are now in the dominion of the *Turke*, who notwithstanding for a great tribute doth suffer many Christians to abide there.

Jerusalem in the Turkes dominion. 160 230

There are now therfore two or or more Monasteries, & Religious houses, where Fryars do abide, and make a good commoditie of shewing the Sepulchre of *Christ*, and other Monuments unto such Christian Pilgrims as do use Superstitiously to go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.

Fryars 147

The King of *Spain* was wont to call himselfe King of *Jerusalem*.

15

Of Arabia.

NExt unto the *Holy Land*, lyeth the great Countrey of *Arabia*, having on the North part, *Palestina* and *Mesopotamia*; on the East side the Gulph of *Persia*; on the South,

Arabia bounded

the maine Ocean of *India* or *Ethiopia*: on the West *Egypt*, and the great Bay, called *Sinus Arabicus*, or the *Red Sea*.

Arabia divided into 3. parts

This Countrey is divided into three parts: North part whereof is called *Arabia Deserta*; the South part which is the greatest, is named *Arabia Felix*: and the middle betwene both, that (which for the abundance of Rockes and Stones) is called *Arabia Petrea*, or *Petrosa*.

Of the desart of *Arabia*

The Desart of *Arabia*, is that place in the which God after the deliverance of the *Israelites* from *Egypt*, by passing thorow the Red Sea, did keepe his people under *Moses* for forty yeares, because of their rebellion; feeding them in the meane time with *Manna* from Heaven; and sometimes with water miraculously drawne out of dry Rocks: For the countrey hath very little water, almost no Trees, and is utterly unfit for Tillage or Corne.

There are no townes nor inhabitants

bitants of this Desart: in *Arabia Petrosa* are some, but not many. *Arabia Fœlix* for fruitfulnesse of ground and convenience standing every way toward the Sea, is one of the best Countries of the world: and the principall cause why it is called *Fœlix*, is for that it yeeldeth many things in abundance, which in other parts of the world are not to be had; as Frankincense especially, the most precious Balmes, Mirrhe, and many other both Fruits and Spices, and yeeldeth withall store of some pretious stones. 157

When *Alexander* the great was yong, after the manner of the *Macedonians*, he was to put Incense upon an Altar; powring on great store of Frankinsence, one of the Nobilitie of his Countrey told him, that he was too prodigall of that sweete perfume; and that he should make spare untill he had conquered the Land wherein the Frankincence did grow: But when *Alexander* afterward

ward had taken *Arabia*, and had possession therof, hee sent a ship load of Frankincense to the noble man, and bad him serve the Gods plentifully, and not offer Jncense miserably.

Mahumet born in *Arabia*.

This is that Countrey wherein *Mahumet* was borne, who being of meane parentage, was brought up in his youth in the trade of Merchandise; but afterward joyning himself with theevs and robbers, his life was to rob such Merchants as passed thorow *Arabia*: & to this purpose, having gotten together many of his own Countrey-men, hee had afterward a whole legion or more of the *Roman* Souldiers, who being offended with *Heraclius* the *Roman* Emperour, for want of their pay, joyned themselvs to him; so that at length hee had a great Army, wherwith he spoiled the Countries adjoyning. And this was about the yeare of Christ 600.

147. To maintaine his credit and authority with his own men, he fai-

ned

ned that he had conference with the *Holy Ghost* at such times as he was troubled with the falling sickneſſe: and accordingly he ordained a new religion, consisting partly of *Iewish* Ceremonies, and partly of *Christian* Doctrine, and some other things of his owne invention, that he might inveagle both *Iewes* and *Christians*, and yet by his own fancie distinguish his owne followers from both.

The Booke of his Religion is called the *Alcaron*, The people, which are by Sectaries, (whereas indeed they came of *Hagar*, the Hand maid of *Sarah*, *Abrahams* wife, and therefore should of her be called *Ishmaelites*, or *Hagarens*) because they would not seeme to come of a bond-woman, & from him whom they suppose a bastard; they terme themselves *Saracens*, as comming from *Sarah*; they are called by some Writers, *Arabians*, instead of *Saracens*, their name being drawne from their first countrey.

The *Turkes Alcaron*. 105

The Turckes Religion

Mahumet did take something of his doctrine both from the *Iewes* and *Christians*: as that there is but one God; that there is a life eternall in another world; and the ten Commandements, which they doe admit and beleeve: but from the *Iewes* alone, the false Prophet did borow divers things, as that all his males should be circumcised, that they should eate no swines-flesh; that they should oftentimes bathe, purge and wash themselves; which divers of there people, which are more religious than the ordinary sort, doe five times in the day, and therefore they have neere to their Churches and Houses of Deuotion, divers Baths; whereinto when they have entred and washed themselves, they doe perswade themselves that they are as cleare from sinne, as they were the first day they were borne.

225

The City *Mecha*

In this Country of *Arabia* standeth a City called *Mecha*, where is the place where *Mahumet* was buried, and in remembrance of him there

there is builded a great Temple, unto which the *Turkes* and *Saracens* yearely goe on Pilgrimage, (as some Christians doe to the *holy land:*) For they account *Mahumet* to be the greatest Prophet that ever came into the world; saying, that there were three great Prophets, *Moses*: *Christ* and *Mahumet*: and as the doctrine of *Moses* was bettered by *Christ*, so the doctrine of *Christ* is amended by *Mahumet*. In this respect, as we reckon the computation of our yeares from the incarnation of *Christ*, so the *Saracens* account theirs from the time of *Mahumet*.

The *Turkes*, whose fame began now about 1000 yeares since, have imbraced the opinions & religion of the *Saracens*, concerning *Mahumet*. Some of our Christians doe report, that *Medina* a City, standing three daies journy from *Mecha*, is the place where *Mahumet* was buried, & that by order from himselfe, his body was put into an

Iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the roofe or vault whereof was made of Adamant, or perhaps of the Loadstone, is attracted unto the top of vault, and there hangeth, being supported by nothing. But there is no certainety of this Narration.

This false Prophet (as *Lodovicus Vives, de veritate fidei*, doth write) being desirous in some sort to imitate *Christ Iesus*, who foretold that he should rise againe within the space of 3. dayes, did give out that himselfe should rise againe, but he appointed a larger time, that was after 800 years, and yet that time also is expired, but wee heare no newes of the resurrection of *Mahumet*. As the Devill hath ever some device to blind the eyes of unbelievers, so he hath suffred it to be reported, & credited among the *Turkes*, that as *Moses* did allude to the comming of *Christ*, so *Christ* did foretell somewhat of the appearing of *Mahumet*. Whereupon it is ordinarily received among them

The blasphemous prophecie of Mahumet.

them, that when *Christ*, in S. *Iohns* Gospell, did say, *That although he departed, he would send them a comforter*, it was added in the Text, and that shall be *Mahumet*: But that the Christians in malice to them, have raced out those words.

Their owne bookes do mention that *Mahumet* (while hee lived) was much given to lasciviousnesse, and all uncleannesse of body, even with very beasts; & his followers are so sensuall, that in imitation of him, they thinke no such wickednesse to be unlawfull. For they are utterly unlearned, & must receive whatsoever is delivered unto them out of the *Alcaron*, *Mahumet* having made it a matter of death to dispute, sift, or call in question any thing which is written in his Law.

Mahumet a lascivious person.

On the West side of *Arabia*, betweene that and *Ægipt*, lieth the Gulph called of the Country, *Sinus Arabicus*: by some, *Mare Erithraum*, but commonly the *red Sea*, not from the rednesse of the water but.

The Red Sea.

but becauſe the land and bankes therabout are (in colour) red. This is the Sea, through the which (by *Moſes*) the people of *Iſrael* were led, when they fled out of *Egypt* from *Pharaoh*, God cauſing by his power, the waters to ſtand on both ſides of them, that they paſſed through as on dry land.

This is that Sea, through which the ſpices of the *Eaſt-Indies* were in times paſt brought to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and from thence diſperced into Chriſtendome by the *Venetians*: which ſpices, and apothecaries drugs are found to be farre worſe than before time they were, by reaſon of the great moiſture which they take on the water, by reaſon of the long navigation of the *Portugales* by the back part of *Africa*.

This is the Sea, through the which *Salomon* did ſend for his gold and other pretious merchandize unto the *Eaſt-Indies*, and not to the *VVeſt-Indies*, as ſome lately have diſputed. Whereout the vanity

nity of that opinion may appeare that *America* and the *VVest Indies* were knowne in the time of *Salomon*. For if he had sent thither his course had beeno along the *Mediterranian*, and through the straits of *Gibralter*, commonly called *Fretum Herculium*, betweene *Spaine* and *Barbary*: But the Scripture telleth, that the Navie which *Salomon* sent forth, was built at *Exion Geber*, which is there also said to stand on the Red Sea, So his course might bee East-ward, or South-ward, and not West-ward.

In the Desart of *Arabia* is the Mount *Horeb*. which by some is supposed to be the same that is called Mount *Sina*, where they think it was that *Abraham* should have offered vp his sonne *Isaac*. But this is certaine, that it is the place where God in the Wildernesse did give unto the people of *Israel* his Law of the ten Commandements, in thundering, lightning, and great earth-quake, in most carefull manner. *Mount Horeb*

Of Africke and Ægypt.

Situation of Africk.

FRom *Arabia* and *Palestina*, toward the West lyeth *Africke*, having on the North side, from the one end of it to the other, the *Mediterranean* Sea. The greatest part of which Country, although it hath beene guessed at by Writers in former time, yet because of the great heat of it, lying for the most part of it under the *Zona Torrida*, and for the Wildernesses therein, it was in former time supposed by many, not to be much inhabited: but of certainty by all, to be very little discovered, til the *Portugals* of late began their navigation on the back-side of *Africa*, to the East *Indies*. So exact a description is therfore not to be looked for, as hath been of *Asia* and *Europe*.

The Country of Ægypt.

Joyning to the *Holy Land*, by a little *Isthmos*, is the country of *Ægypt*, which is a land as fruitfull as any

any almost in the world, although in these dayes it doth not answer to the fertilty of former times.

This is that which in the time of *Joseph* did releive *Canaan*, with corne, and the family of *Iacob*, which did so multiply in the land of *Egipt*, that they were growne to a huge multitude, when God by *Moses* did deliver them thence.

This Country did yeld exceeding abundance of corne unto the City of *Rome*, whereupon *Egypt* as well as *Sicilia*, was commonly called *Horreum populi Romani*. In fertilitie

It is observed from all antiquity, that almost never any raine did fall in the land of *Egipt*. Whereupon the raining with thunder & lightning & fire running on the ground was so much more strange when God plagued *Pharaoh*, in the dayes of *Moses*: But the flowing of the River *Nilus* over all the Country, their Cities onely, and some few Hils excepted, doth so water the Earth, that it bringeth forth fruite abundantly.

The

The flowing of *Nilus*.

The flowing of which River yearely, is one of the greatest miracles of the World, no man being able to yeeld a sufficient and assured reason thereof; although in *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, many probable causes and opinions are assigned thereof.

That their doth not use any raine to fall in *Egypt*, besids other heathen testimonies, and experiences of Travailers, may be gathered out of the Scripture, for in the 11. Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, God doth make an Antitheſis betwene the Land of *Canaan*, and *Egypt*, saying that *Egypt* was watered as a man would water a Garden of herbes, that is to say, by the hand: But they should com into a Land which had hils, and *Mountaines*, and which was watered with the raine of heaven: and yet some have written, that ever now and then there is mists in *Egypt* which yeeld, though not Raine, yet a pretty Dew.

It is noted of this River, that if

in

in ordinary places it doe flow under the height of fifteene cubits, that then for want of moisture, the earth is not fruitfull, and if it doe flow above seventeene Cubits, that there is like to be a dearth, by reason of the abundance of moisture: the Water lying longer on the Land than the inhabitants doe desire.

It is most probably conjectured that the falling and melting of Snow, from those Hills which bee called *Lunæ Montes*, doe make the increase of the River *Nylus*. And the custome of the people in the Southerne parts of *Arabia*, that they do receive into Ponds and Dams the water that doth hastily fall, and the same they let out with Sluces, some after some, which causeth it orderly to come downe into the plaines of *Egypt*.

For the keeping up of these Dammes, the Countrey of *Egypt* hath time out of mind paid a great tribute to *Prester-Iohn*: Which when of late it was denied by the

Turke,

Turke, Presbyter Iohn caused all the Sluices to be let go into the Sea-daine, whereby hee marvellously annoyed, and drowned up a great part of the Country of *Egipt*.

Learning very ancient in *Egipt*.

In *Egipt* learning hath bin very ancient, but especially the knowledge of Astronomy and Mathematicks, whereof before the time of *Tully*, their Priests would report, that they had the discent of 1500 yeares exactly recorded, with observations Astrologicall; which as it is a fable, unlesse they do reckon their yeares by the Moone, as some suppose they did every Moneth for a yeare, so it doth argue knowledge to have bin among them very ancient.

117

Their Priests had among them a kinde of writing, and describing of things by picture which they did call their *Hieroglyphicks*.

Their *Piramides* one of the wonders of the world.

This in times past was a kingdome, and by the Kings thereof were built those great *Piramids* which were held to be one of the seven wonders of the world, being

mighty,

mighty huge buildings, erected of exceeding hight, for to shew the magnificence of their founders.

There is part of two or three of them remaining unto this day.

Diverse learned men are at this day of opinion, that when the children of *Israel* were in *Egypt*, and so oppressed by *Pharaoh*, as is mentioned in the beginning of the booke of *Exodus*, their labour in burnning of Bricke, was partly imployed to the erecting of some of those *Pyramides*, but the scripture doth onely mention walling of Cities.

The Founders of these *Pirrmides*, were commonly buried in, or under them: and it is not unfit to remember, that the Kings, and great men of *Egypt*, had much cost bestowed upon them after they were dead.

For in as much as *Arabia* was neare unto them, whence they had most precious Balmes, and other costly Spices, they did with charge embalme their dead, and that with

143

such

such curious art, that the flesh thereof and the skin will remaine unputrified for divers hundred yeares: and all lerned men thinke thousands of yeares: Whereof experiments are plentifully at this day, by the whole bodies, hands, or other parts, which by Marchants are now brought from thence and doth make the *Mummia* which the Apothecaries use: the colour being very black, and the flesh clung unto the bones.

Moses doth speake of this, when he saith, that *Iacob* was embalmed by the Physitians; after the manner of embalming of the *Egyptians*. But this manner of imbalming is ceased long since in *Egypt*.

The Citie *Memphis*

In *Egypt* did stand the great Citie *Memphis*, which at this day is called *Caire*, one of the famous Cities of the East.

Here did *Alexander* build that Citie which unto this day is of his name called *Alexandria*: being now the greatest Citie of Merchandize

chandize in all *Egypt*: of which *Amianus Marcellinus* doth observe, that there was never any, or almost haue ever beene, but that once in the day the Sun hath bin ever seene to shine over *Alexandria*. This Citie was one of the foure Patriarchall seas, which were appointed in the first *Nicene* Councell. 126 129

This Country was governed by a King, as long a goe as almost any Countrey in the World. Here raigned *Amasis*, who made those good Lawes spoken of by *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus Siculus*; in whose writings the ancient customes of the *Egyptians* are worthy to be read. Good Lawes made by the King of Egypt 121

After *Alexanders* time *Ptolomeus* one of his Captaines had this Kingdome, of whom all his successors were called *Ptolemeis*, as before time all their Kings were called *Pharaohs*: they continued long friends and in league with the people of *Rome*, till the time of *Iulius Cæsar*: but afterwards they were

wer as subjects to the *Romanes*, till the Empire did decay.

When they had withdrawne themselves from the *Romanes* government, they set up a Prince of their owne, whom they termed the *Sultan* or *Souldan* of *Egypt*, of whom, about 400. yeares since, *Saladine* was one. But when the race of these were out, the *Mamalukes* who were the guard of the *Sultans*, as the *Ianisaries* be to the *Turke*, appointed a Prince at their pleasure, till that now, about an 100. yeares ago or lesse, the *Turke Selimus* possessed himselfe with the sole government of the Country. So that at this day *Egypt* is wholly under the *Turke*.

There bee Christians that now live in *Egypt*, paying their tribute unto the *Turke*, as others do now also in *Greece*. *Æneas Silvius* doth report in his History, *de vetusto universo cap.* 60. that diverse did go about to dig through that little *Streights* or Strait, which at the top of the *Red Sea* doth

doth joyne *Egypt* to some part either of *Arabia*, or of the *Holy Land*; imagining the labour not to be great, in as much as they conceived the space of ground to be no more then 1500 furlongs. *Sesostris* the King of *Egypt* (as he saith) did first attempt this. Secondly, *Darius*, the great Monarke of the *Persians*. Thirdly *Ptolomy*, one of the Kings of *Egypt*, who drew a ditch a 100. foot broad, 30. foot deepe, and 37. Miles and a halfe long; but when hee intented to goe forward, hee was forced to cease, for feare of inundation, and over-flowing the whole land of *Egypt*; the Red Sea being found to be higher (by three Cubites) than the ordinary plaine of *Egypt* was. But *Plinie* affirmeth, that the digging was given over, lest the Sea being let in, should marre the water of *Nilus*, which alone doth yeeld drinke to the *Egyptians*.

80

Pat. Maffaus in his *Indian* story, doth tell, that there was a *Portugal* also

also, that of late yeares, had a conceit to have had this worke finished, that so he might have made the third part of the old knowne world *Africa*, to have beene an Iland compassed round with the Sea.

Men commonly in the description of *Egypt*, doe report that whole Countrey to stand in *Africke*, but if wee will speake exactly, and repute *Nilus* to be the bound betweene *Asia* and *Africa*, wee must then acknowledge that the Easterne part of *Egypt*, from *Nilus*, and so forward to the Red Sea, doth lie in A[illegible], which is observed by *Peter Martyr*, in that pretty Treatise of his *De legatione Babylonica*.

Although this Countrey of *Egypt* doth stand in the selfe same Climet that *Mauritania* doth, yet the inhabitants there are not black but rather dunne, or tawny. Of which colour *Cleopatra* was observed to be; who by inticement, so wonne the love of *Iulius Cæsar* and

and *Antone*: And of that colour doe those runnagates (by devices make themselues to be) who goe up and downe the world under the name of *Egyptians*, being indeed but counterfets, and the refuse or raſcalitie of many Nations.

Of Cyrene and Africke the lesse.

The Country of *Cyrene*

ON the west-side of *Egypt*, lying along the *Mediterranean*, is a Countrey which was called in old time *Cyrene*, wherein did stand that Oracle which was so famous in the time of *Alexander* the great, called by the name of the Temple or Oracle of *Iupiter Hammon*, whither when *Alexander* did repaire, as to take councell of himselfe, and his succesſe, the Priests being before taught what they should say, did flatteringly professe him to be the Sonne of God, and that he was to be adored: so that as the Oracle of *Delphos*, and some other,

were

were plaine deluſions of Sathan, who did raigne in that darke time of ignorance: ſo this of *Iupiter Hamwon*, may be well ſuppoſed to be nothing elſe, but a coneſnage of the Prieſts.

In this Country, and all neere about where the Oracle ſtood, are very great Wilderneſſes: where did appeare to *Alexander* for foure dayes journey, neither Graſſe, Tree, Water, Man, Bird, nor Beaſt, but onely a deepe kinde of ſand: ſo that he was enforced to carry water with him for himſelfe and his company (and all other proviſion) on Cammels backs.

At this day, this Countrey hath loſt his old name, and is reckoned as a part of *Egipt*, and lieth under the *Turke*.

In dry Countryes, as in *Africa*, and the Wilderneſſe of *Arabia*, they have much uſe of Cammels. Firſt, becauſe they can carry a huge burthen of water and other proviſion: Secondly, becauſe that themſelves will go a long time without drinke,

drinke, traviling (as *Solinus* writeth) foure dayes together without it, but then drinking excessively; and that especially of muddy and puddle water: And Thirdly, because that in an extremity, those that travill with them doe let them blood in a vaine, and sucke out the blood; whereby as the owner is much relieved, so the Cammell is little the worse.

Westward from this Countrey, along the *Mediterranian*, lieth that which in ancient time was called *Africa minor*: for as in *Asia* one part aboue another was by an excellencie called *Asia* or *Asia* the *lesse*, so this part of *Africa*, was termed by the *Romans*, some-times *Africa* simply, some *Africk the lesse*. 118

In this Countrey did stand that place so famous, mentioned by *Salust*, under the name of *Philænorum aræ*; which was the bound in that time, betweene *Africke* and *Cyrene*.

On the North and East part, here-

hereof, in the Sea neere unto the shore, was the Quick-sand, which in times past did destroy so many ships, and was called *Syrtis magna*: as also on the North and West part, was the other sand called *Syrtis parva*. Some part of this countrie was heretofore under the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, whose Dominion did extend it selfe so farre to the West, and there was divided from the Kingdome of *Tunis*: but it is now wholly under the *Turke*, and is commonly reputed as a part of *Barbary*. For now, by a generall name, from the confines of *Cyrene* unto the West, as farre as *Hercules* Piller, is called *Barbary*, though it containe in it divers Kingdomes, as *Tunis*, *Fessa*, and *Morocco*.

Of Mauritania and Cæsariensi.

A Part of that Countrey, which by a generall name is called at this day *Barbary*, hath in old time beene called *Mauritania*, which was divided

ded into two parts: The East-part whereof next to *Africa minor*, was called by the *Romanes Mauritania Cesariensis*, as the other was called *Mauritania Tingitana*. In *Mauritania Cesariensi* was the Countrey of *Numidia*, the people whereof were used in the warres of the *Carthaginians*; as Light-horsemen, and for all nimble services were very active. 171

In the East-part of this Countrey, standing in the Sea, was that famous Citie of *Carthage*, supposed to be built by *Dido*, who came from *Tyrus*. Carthage a famous City. 230

This Citie was it, which for the space of some hundred yeares contended with *Rome*, for the Empire of the world. In the *Romane* histories are recorded the great warres which the people of *Rome* had with the City of *Carthage*.

In the first warre of the three, the contention was for the Iles of *Cicilia*, *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*; when the victory fell to the *Romans*, and the *Carthaginians* were glad to re- 296

deeme their peace with the leaving of those Ilands.

The second warre was begun by
4 *Hanniball*, who brake the league, and after he had taken some part of *Spaine* from the *Romanes*, and sacked *Saguntum*, a City of their
14 friends, came first over the *Pyrenæi* hils to *France*, then over the *Alpes* to *Italy*, where he overthrew the *Romanes* in three great Battels, and much endangered their estate; he continued in *Italy* with his Army sixteene yeeres, till *Scipio* attempting on *Carthage*, forced *Hannibal* to return to rescue his owne Countrey. There was *Hannibal* overthrowne, and his City put to a great pension by *Scipio*, who for his victory there, was named *Africanus*.

In the third warre (because the people of *Carthage* still brake the league) their City was razed to the very ground by the earnest and continuall counsell of *Cato* the elder, fearing evermore so dangerous a Neighbour, though *Scipio*

Nasica

Nasica counselled to the contrary: fearing lest if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the *Romanes* would grow either to idlenesse, or civill dissention; which after they did. It is reported of *Cato*, that he never spake his judgement of any thing in the Senate, but his conclusion was thus: Thus *I* thinke for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is to be razed down. And *Scipio Nasica* would reply in his conclusion: Thus I thinke for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is not to be razed downe.

Livie reporteth, that the way whereby *Cato* prevailed that *Carthage* should be razed downe, was this; while the question was very hot, hee bringeth into the Senate house greene Figs, and let the Senators understand, that the same day three weekes, those Figs were growing in *Carthage* town; whereby hee made manifest unto them, that it was possible that an Army might be conveyed from *Carthage* to *Rome* in so short a time as that

they would not be able (on a ſuddaine) to reſiſt; and ſo *Rome* might bee ſurprized: whereby they all concluded, that it was no ſafety for their City to have a bad neighbour ſo neere unto them.

In this countrey toward the Weſt, not farre from *Carthage* ſtood *Vtica*, whereof the younger *Cato* was termed *Cato Vticenſis*, becauſe hee killed himſelfe there in the Civill warres betwixt *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, becauſe he would not come within the hands of his enemie *Cæſar*.

Not far from thence weſtward, ſtandeth *Hippo*, which was the City where S. *Auguſtine* was Biſhop.

This whole Countrey (at this day) is called the Kingdome of *Tunis*; the King whereof, is a kind of ſtipendary unto the Turke: the people that inhabit there are generally *Saracens*, and doe profeſſe *Mahumet*.

174. 147

Some doe write that *Tunis* ſtandeth in the very place where old *Carthage* was; which is not ſo, but

is

is situated very neere unto the old ruines of the other. Against the King of *Tunis*, *Charles* the fift had some of his warres by Sea.

Of Mauritania Tingitana.

THe other part of *Barbary* that lyeth along the *Mediterranean*, fartheſt into the Weſt, was called in old time: *Mauritania Tingitana*. The people of which Countrey were thoſe which almoſt in all the Old hiſtories were called by the name of *Mauri*; Thoſe of the other *Mauritania* being rather termed *Numidia*. Into the Northweſt part thereof did *Hercules* come, and there ſet up one of his Pillars, which anſwereth to the other in *Spain*, they both being at the ſtraits of *Gibralter*, in times paſt called *Fretum Herculeum*. On the South part thereof, lay the Kingdome of *Bocchus*, which in the time of *Marius* had ſo much to do with the *Romans*. In the weſt part of this

The kingdome of Bocchus.

Atlas minor. *Atlas major.*

this *Mauritania* standeth on the hil called *Atlas minor*; and on the South part is the great Hill called *Atlas major*; whereof the maine Ocean which lyeth between *Mauritania and America*, is called *mare Atlanticum*. This hill is so high that unto those who stood on the bottome of it, it seemed to touch heaven with his shoulders.

235. 1.

This Country hath been long inhabited by the *Saracens*; who from thence finding it to bee but a short passage into *Spaine*, did goe over (now seven hundred yeares ago) and possessed there the kingdome of *Granado*, on the South side of *Spain*, till they were thence expelled by *Ferdinandus and Elizabeth*, or *Isabell*, King and Queen of *Castile*. In this Countrey since that time, have the Spanyards taken some Cities and Holds; and so also have the *Portugales*: which by the divers event of victory, have often been lost and won by them.

8

Here it was that the Emperour

Charles

Charles the fifth, had divers of his great warres against the Moores, as well as in the Kingdome of *Tunis*, For the assistance of one who claimed to bee King of a part of this Country, did *Sebastian* the King of *Portugall* go with all his power into Africa, in the yeare 1578. where unadvisedly bearing himself, he was slain together with two other, the same day, who claimed to be Kings: so that there it was that the battle was fought, whereof it was said, that three Kings dyed in one day: which battel is called the battell of *Alcazer*, and was the ruine of the Kingdom of *Portugale*, and the cause of the uniting it to the Crown of Spain. Astrologers did suppose, that the blazing Starre which appeared the yeare before, did signifie that ill event.

This whole country doth maintain in it, besides some Imperiall government, two absolute Kingdomes: the one of *Fessa* or *Fez*, which lyeth on the North part to-

ward the *Mediterranean* & *Spaine*: the other is the Kingdome of *Morocco*, which lyeth from above the hill *Atlas Minor*, to the South and West part of *Mauritania*. These are both *Saracens*, as be also their people; holding true league with the Turke; and with some other Christian Princes, a league onely for trafficke and Merchandize.

The kingdome of Morocco.

170

It may be doubted whether it was in this *Mauritania Tingitana*, or rather but neer unto it, in *Mauritania Cæsariensi*, that which Saint *Augustine* in his booke *De doctrina Christiana*, doth of his owne knowledge report, that in a Citie of that Countrey was this brutish custome, that once in the yeare (for certaine dayes) the Inhabitants of the place did assemble themselves into wide and large fields, & there divided themselves each from other, so that perhaps the Fathers were on one side, and the children or brothers on the other; and did throw stones with such violence that

A brutish custome used in this country.

that many were hurt, and divers kil ed with the fury of that assault.

But S. *Augustine* telleth, that hee detesting the brutishnesse thereof, did make a most eloquent and elaborate Oration or Sermon vnto them: whereby hee did prevaile with those of the Citie where hee was, that they gave over that foolish and rude exercise: Yet *Leo Africanus*, who lived about a hundred yeares since, and in his owne person travelled over the greatest part of *Africke*, doth write in his description of *Africke*, that in one place of the Kingdome of *Fez*, this barbarous custome is yet retained. 105

Of the other Countries of Africke, lying neere the Sea.

FRom beyond the hill *Atlas major*, unto the South of *Africke*, is nothing (almost in Antiquity) worthy the reading: and those things which are written, for the most part, are fables: For towards the South part of

of *Africke*, as well as towards the North parts of *Europe and Asia*, be supposed to be men of strange shapes, as some with Dogs heads, some without heads, and some
314 with one foot alone, which was very huge, and such like; which that counterfeit *Fryer* (who writ that Book which is counted Saint *Augustines, ad fratres in Eremo*; and who would gladly father upon Saint *Augustine* the erecting of the *Augustine Fryers*) doth say, that he saw, travelling down from *Hippo* Southward in Africa: But as the Asse in Esope, which was clothed in the Lyons skin, did by his long ears shew himself to be an Asse, and not a Lyon. So this foolish fellow, by his lying, doth shew himself to be a counterfeit and not Saint *Augustine*.

In the new Writers there are some few things to be observed: as first, that all the people in generall
152 to the South, lying with the *Zona torrida*, are not onely blackish,
162 like the *Moore*, but are exceeding blacke

blacke. And therefore as in old time, by an excellencie, some of them are called *Nigrita*, so at this day they are named * *Negros*, as then whom no men are blacker.

* *Negros.*

Secondly, the Inhabitants of all these parts which border on the Sea-coast, even unto *Caput bonæ spei*, have been Gentiles, adoring Images and foolish shapes for their Gods, neither hearing of Christ, nor beleeving on *Mahumet*, till such time as the *Portugales* coming among them have professed Christ for themselves, but have won few of the people to embrace their Religion.

Their re ligion. The *Portugales* have where setled themselves.

Thirdly, that the *Portugales* passing along *Africa* to the *East-Indies*, have setled themselves in many places of those Countries, building Castles and Townes for their owne safety, and to keepe the people in subjection, to their great commodities.

One of the first Countries famous beyond *Morocco*, is *Guinea*, which we call *Ginnie*, within the

The 235 country of *Guinea*.

com-

185 compasse whereof, lyeth the *Cape*, called the *Cape Verd*, and the other, the *Cave* of the three points: and the Towne and Castle named *Sierta Liona*; at which place (as commonly all Travellers doe touch, that doe passe that way, for fresh water, and other ship provision) our English-men have found trafficke into the parts of this Countrey, where their greatest commodity is Gold, and Elephants teeth: of both which there is good store.

Their Commodities for Trade.

Beyond that, toward the South, not farre from the *Equinoctiall*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Congo*, commonly called *Mani-congo*. Where the *Portugales* at their first arrivall finding the people to be Heathens without God, did induce them to a profession of *Christ*, and to be baptized in great abundance, allowing of the principles of Religion, untill such time as the Prieft did teach them to lead their lives according to their profession; which the most part of them in

The kingdome of Congo.

no

no case enduring, they returnd back againe to their *Gentilisme*.

Their Religion.

Beyond *Mani-congo*, so farre to the South as almost ten degrees beyond the Tropicke of *Capricorne*, lyeth the Lands end; which is a Promontory, now called *Caput bonæ Spei*, which *Vascus Gama* the *Portugall* did discover, and so called it, because he had there good hope that the Land did turn to the North; and that following the course thereof, hee might bee brought to *Arabia* and *Persia*, but especially to *Calecut* in *India*. Which course, when himselfe and other of his Countrey-men after him did follow, they found on the coast up towards *Arabia*, the Kingdome of *Mosambique*, *Melinda*, *Magadazo*, and other; whose people were all *Gentiles*, and now are in league with the *Portugales*, who have built divers *Holds* for their safety. Of which Countries, and manners of the people, he that listeth to reade, may find much in the History of *Osorius*, and *Petrus Maffeus*

The three kingdoms of Mosambique, Melinda, Magadazo, &c.

Maffæus; but there is no matter of any great importance.

Beyond the Cape, toward the North, before you come to *Mo-*
183 *ſambique*, betweene the Rivers of *Cuama* and *Sancto Spirito*, lyes the
The kingdome of Monomotapa. Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, where the *Portugales* alſo have arrived, and ſo much was done there by the preaching of *Gonſalvo de Silva*, a *Ieſuite*, that the King and Queene of that Countrey with many others were converted from Gentiliſme to Chriſtianity, and baptized: But certaine Mahumetanes
Their religion. incenſing the King thereof afterwards againſt the *Portugales*, made him to revolt from his Religion, and to put to death this *Ieſuite* and divers others: which fact of his, the *Portugales* aſſaying to revenge with an Army ſent for out of *Portugall*, they profited little againſt him, but were themſelves conſumed by the diſcommodities of the Countrey, and the diſtemperature of the ayre.

There are alſo other Kingdomes in

in this part of *Africke*, of whom we know little besides their names and site in generall, as *Adel*, *Monomugi*, *Angola*, and therefore it shall bee sufficient to have named them in a word.

The Kingdom of Adel, &c.

Of Abissines, and the Empire of Prester-Iohn.

IN the In land of *Africke*, lyeth a very large Countrey, extending it selfe on the East to some part of the Red Sea; on the South to the Kingdome of *Melinda*, and a great way farther; on the North to *Egypt*; on the West to *Manicongo*. The people whereof are called *Abissini*; and it selfe the dominion of him, whom wee commonly call in English *Prester Iohn*; but in Latin some terme him *Pretiosus Iohannes*, but the most part *Presbyter Iohannes*, writing of him. As he is a Prince absolute, so hee hath also a Priest-like or Patriarchal function and jurisdiction among them. This is a very

The Situation of the Empire of Prester Iohn.

One of the greatest in the world.

very mighty Prince, and reputed to bee one of the greatest Emperours in the world.

What was knowne of this Countrey in former time, was knowne under the name of *Ethiopia*, but the voyages of the *Portugales* in these late dayes have best described it. The people therefore are Christians, as is also the Prince: but differing in many things from the West Church; and in no sort acknowledging any supreme Prerogative of the Bishop of *Rome*. It is thought that they have retained Christianity even from the time of our Saviour, being supposed to be converted by the Chamberlaine of *Candace* the Queene of *Ethiopia*, who was instructed concerning Christ, by *Philip* the Evangelist in the *Acts* of the Apostles. *Eusebius* in his Ecclesiasticall story doth make mention of this. But they doe to this day retaine Circumcision: whereof the reason may be, that the *Eunuch* (their Converter) not having any further conference with

with the Apostle, nor any else with him, did receive the ceremonies of the Church imperfectly, retaining circumcision: which among the *Iewes* was not abolished, when he had conference with *Philip*.

Within the dominion of *Prester Iohn*, are the Mountains commonly called *Luna montes*: where is the first Well-spring and rising of the river *Nilus*: yet there are that fetch the head of this River out of a certain great Lake toward the South, called *Zembre*: out of which toward the west runnes the River of *Zaire*, into the Kingdome of *Monicongo*; The River of *Zuama* or *Cuama*, towards the South, to the Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, or *Benemotapa*; as this River *Nilus* towards the North, through the Kingdome of the *Abissines*, to *Egypt*; which River running violently along this Countrey, and sometimes hastily increasing by the melting of much Snow from the Mountaines, would over-runne and

Lunæ Montes 150

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and downe a great part of *Egypt*, but that it is staked by many ponds Dammes, and Sluces, which are within the Dominion of *Prester Iohn*. And in respect hereof, for the maintenance of these, the Princes of *Egypt* have paid unto the Governour of the *Abissines* a great Tribute time out of minde: which of late the Great *Turke*, supposing it to be a custome needlesse did deny; till the people of the *Abissines* by commandement of their Prince, did breake downe their Dammes, and drowning *Egypt* did enforce the *Turke* to continue his pay, and to give much money for the new making of them, very earnestly to his great charge, desiring a peace,

The Abissines drowned Egypt.

In this Countrey also of *Prester Iohn*, is the rising of the famous River *Nigar*, supposed to have in it the most and the best precious stones of any River in the world; which rising likewise out of a great Lake out of that Mount, after it hath runne a good space, hideth it selfe

The River Nigar.

selfe for the space of 60. miles under ground, then appearing again, after it hath runne somewhat further, makes a great Lake, and again after a great Tract, another; and at last, after a long course, falls at *Cape Verde*, into the *Atlanticke Sea*. 178

Ortelius in his larger Maps, describes it falling into the Sea, like *Nilus* in *Egypt*, with seven stremes or *Ostia*: but those that travell these parts say, that there are only some Bayes, but there is no River in those parts running into the Sea, but *Senega*.

There be other Countries in *Africke*, as *Agtsimba*, *Libia interior*, *Nubia*, and others, of whom nothing is famous: but this may be said of *Africke* in generall, that it bringeth forth store of all sorts of wild Beasts, as Elephants, Lyons, Panthers, Tygers, and the like: yea, according to the Proverbe, *Africa semper aliquid apportat novi*; Oftentimes new and strange shapes of wild Beasts are brought forth there; the reason whereof

is

is, that the Countrey being very hot, and full of Wildernesses, which have in them little water, the Beasts of all sorts being enforced to meet at those few watering places that bee, where oftentimes contrary kindes have conjunction the one with the other: so that there ariseth a new kind of Species which taketh part of both. Such a one is the Leopard, begotten of the Lyon, and the Beast called *Pardus*, and somewhat resembling either of them. And thus farre of *Africke*.

Of the Northerne Ilands.

THe Ilands that doe lye in the North, are in number almost infinite: the chiefe of them onely shall bee briefly touched. Very farre to the North, in the same Climate almost with *Sweden*, that is, under the circle Articke, lyeth an Iland called in old time *Thule*, which was then sup-

supposed to be the farthest part of the world Northward, and therefore is called by *Virgil*, *Ultima Thule*. The Countrey is cold, the people barbarous, and yeeldeth little commodity, saving Hawks; in some part of the yeare there is no night at all. Unto this land divers of our English Nation do yearly travel, and do bring from thence good store of Fish. but especially our deepest and thickest Ling, which are therefore called Iland Lings. Their commodities.

It hath pleased God, that in these latter times, the Gospell is there preached, and the people are instructed in christianitie, having also the knowledge of good Learning, which is brought about by the meanes of the King of *Sweden*, unto whom that Iland is now subject. Their religion.

There is lately written by one of that Nation a pretty Treatise in Latine, which describeth the manner of that countrey; and it is to be seene in the first *Tome of master Hackluits Voyages*.

South-

Southward from thence, lyeth
Frizeland *Frizeland*, called in Latine *Frizlandia*; whereas the *Frizeland* joyning to *Germany*, is in Latin called *Frizia*.

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On the coast of *Germany*, one of the seventeene Provinces is called *Zealand*, which containeth in it
25 Zealand, in it standerh Flushen and Middleburge. divers Ilands; in whom little is famous, saving that in one of them is *Flishen*, or *Flushen*, a Towne of warre, and *Midleburge* is another, a place of good Mart.

Levinus Lemnius, and some of the low *Germanes*, bee of opinion, that this Citie was first built by *Metellus* the *Romane*; and that which now is called *Midleburge*, was at the first termed *Metelli Burgum*.

The States of the *Low-countries*, doe hold this Province against the King of *Spaine*. These Ilands have been much troubled of late with inundation of water.

The Iland that lyeth most West
Ireland. of any Name is *Ireland*, which had in it heretofore many Kings of their

by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, *Simon Zelotes*, and ſome other of that time: but without doubt not long after it was found here; which appeareth by the Teſtimony of *Tertullian*, who lived within leſſe then 200. yeeres after Chriſt: And there are records to ſhew, that in the dayes of *Eleutherius*, one of the ancient Biſhops of Rome, King *Lucius* received here both Baptiſme and the Goſpel: in ſo much that it is fabulous vanity to ſay, that *Auſtin* the Monk was the firſt that here planted the Chriſtian faith; for he lived 600. yeeres after Chriſt, in the time of *Gregory* the great, Biſhop of Rome: before which time *Gildas* is (upon great reaſon) thought to have lived here; of whom there is no doubt, but that he was a learned Chriſtian: Yea, and that may be perceived by that which *Beda* hath in his Eccleſiaſticall ſtory concerning the comming in of *Auſtin* the Monke, that the Chriſtian Religion had been planted here before, but that the purity of it in many places was much decayed; and alſo that many people

King *Lucius* the firſt that here received Baptiſme and the Goſpel.

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in the Iſland were yet Infidels: For the converſion of whom, as alſo for the reforming of the other, *Auſtine* was ſent hither, where hee behaved himſelfe ſo proudly, that the beſt of the Chriſtians which were here did miſlike him. In him was erected the Archbiſhopricke of *Canterbury*, which amongſt old writers is ſtill termed *Dorobernia*: The Archbiſhops doe reckon their ſucceſſion by number from this *Auſtine*.

Note. The reaſon wherefore *Gregorie* the great is reported to have ſuch care for the converſion of the *Ethnickes* in *Britaine*, was becauſe certain young boyes were brought him out of this Countrey; which being very goodly of countenance (as our Country children are therein inferiour to no Nation in the World) he asked them what country-men they were; and it was replyed that they were *Angli*; hee ſaid they were not unfitly ſo called, for they were *Angli tanquam Angeli, nam vultum habent Angelorum*. And demanding further, of what Province they were

were in this Iſland; it was returned, that they were called *Deires*: which cauſed him againe to repeat that word, and to ſay, that it was great pity, but that by being taught the Goſpel they ſhould be ſaved *de ira Dei*.

England hath ſince the time of the Conqueſt growne more and more in riches; inſomuch that now more then 300. yeares ſince, in the time of King *Henry* the third, it was an ordinary ſpeech, that for wealth, this Countrey was *Puteus inexhauſtus*, a Well that could not be drawne dry. Which conceit the King himſelfe, as *Matthew Paris* writeth, did often ſuggeſt unto the Pope; who thereupon tooke advantage, abuſing the ſimplicity of the King, to ſucke out inestimable ſummes of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the Clergy and Temporalty. And among other things, to bring about his purpoſe, the Pope did perſwade the King, that hee would inveſt his young ſonne in the Kingdome of *Apulia*, which did containe a great

No countrey like *England*.

52 parts of all Naples; and for that purpose had from thence many thousands, besides infinite summes which the King was forced to pay for interest to the Popes Italian Usurers.

Since that time it hath pleased God more and more to blesse this Land, but never more plentifully then in the dayes of our late, and now raigning Soveraigne, whose raigne continuing long in peace, hath peopled the Land with abundance of inhabitants: hath stored it with Shipping, Armour, and Munition, hath fortified it many waies, hath encreased the traffick with the Turk and Muscovite, and many parts of the earth farre distant from us, hath much bettered it with building, and enriched it with Gold and Silver, that it is now (by wise men) supposed, that there is more Plate within the Kingdome, then there was Silver when her Majesty came to the Crowne. Some Writers of former times, yea, and those of our owne Countrey too, have reported that in England have been

The riches of the countrey.

beene Mynes of Gold, or at the leaſt ſome Gold taken out of other Mynes: which report hath in it no credite, in as much as the Countrey ſtandeth too cold, neither hath it ſufficient force of the Sunne to concoct and digeſt that metall. But truth it is that our Chronicles do witneſſe, that ſome ſilver hath bin taken up in the Southerne parts, as in the Tyn-mines of Devonſhire and Cornewall, and ſuch is ſometimes found now; but the virtue thereof is ſo thin, that by that time it is tried and perfectly fined, it doth hardly quit the coſt: notwithſtanding, Lead, Iron, and ſuch baſer metals, be here in good plenty. 292

The ſame reaſon which hindreth gold ore from being in theſe parts, that is to ſay, the cold of the climate, doth alſo hinder that there is no wine, whoſe grapes grow here. For although we have grapes, which in the hotter and warme Summers doe prove good, but yet many times are nipped in the froſt before they bee ripe, yet notwithſtanding they never come to that concocted maturity

as to make ſweet and pleaſant wine; yet ſome have laboured to bring this about, and therfore have planted vineyards, to their great coſt and trouble, helping and aiding the ſoyl by the uttermoſt diligence they could; but in the end it hath proved to very little purpoſe.

The rich commodity of wool.

The moſt rich commodity which our Land hath naturally growing is Wooll, for the which it is renowned over a great part of the Earth. For our Clothes are ſent into *Turkie*, *Venice*, *Italy*, *Barbary*, yea as farre as *China* of late, beſides *Muſcovie*, *Denmarke*, and other Northerne Nations: for the which wee have exchange of much other Merchandize neceſſary for us here: beſides that, the uſe of this Wooll doth in ſeverall labours ſet many thouſands of our people in worke at home, which might otherwiſe be idle.

Bridges.

Amongſt the Commendations of *England*, as appeareth in the place before named, is the ſtore of good Bridges: whereof the moſt famous are *London*-Bridge, and that

that at *Rocheſter*. In divers places here, there bee alſo Rivers of good Name, but the greateſt glory doth reſt in three: the *Thames*, called in Latine of *Tame* and *Iſis*, *Tameſis*: *Severne*, called *Sabrina*: and *Trent*, which is commonly reputed to have his name of *trente* the *French* word, ſignifying *thirty*, which ſome have expounded to bee ſo given, becauſe thirty ſeverall Rivers do runne into the ſame: And ſome other doe take it to be ſo called, becauſe there bee thirty ſeverall ſorts of fiſhes in that water to be found, the names whereof doe appeare in certain old verſes recited by Maſter *Camden*, in his Booke of the Deſcription of *England*. Rivers.

One of the honourable commendations which are reputed to be in this Realme, is the fairneſſe of our greater and larger Churches, which as it doth yet appear in thoſe which we call Cathedrall Churches, many of them being of very goodly and ſumptuous buildings; ſo in times paſt it was more to bee ſeene, when the Abbies, and thoſe which Faire and large Churches.

were called religious houſes, did flouriſh; whereof there were a very great number in this Kingdome, which did eat up much of the wealth of the Land; but ſpecially thoſe wch lived there, giving themſelves to much filthineſſe, and divers ſorts of uncleanneſſe, did ſo draw downe the vengeance of God upon thoſe places, that they were not onely diſſolved, but almoſt utterly defaced by King *Henry* the eighth. There are here two Archbiſhopricks, and 24. other Biſhopricks within England and Wales.

2. Archbiſhopricks, and 24. other Biſhopricks.

It was a tradition among old writers, that Britaine did breed no Wolves in it, neither would they live here; but the report was fabulous, in as much as our Chronicles do write, that there were here ſuch ſtore of them, that the Kings were enforced to lay it as an impoſition upon the Kings of Wales, who were not able to pay much money for tribute, that they ſhould yeerly bring in certaine hundreds of Wolves; by which meanes they were at the length quite rid from Wolves.

The

The Countrey of Wales had in times past a King of it self; yea, and sometimes two, the one of North-Wales, & the other of South-Wales, betweene which people at this day there is no great good affection: But the Kings of England did by little and little so gaine upon them, that they subdued the whole Countrey unto themselves; and in the end King *Henry* the eighth, intending thereby to benefit this Realme and them, did divide the Countrey into Shires, appointed there his *Judices Itinerantes*, or Judges of the circuit to ride; and by Act of Parliament made them capable of any preferment in England, as well as other Subjects. When the first newes was brought to Rome, that *Julius Cæsar* had attempted upon Britain, *Tully* in the elegance of his wit (as appeareth in one of his Epistles) did make a flout at it, saying, That there was no gaine to be gotten by it. For gold here was none, nor any other commodity to be had, unlesse it were by slaves, whom he thought that his friend to whom hee wrote,

would not looke to be brought up in learning or Musick. But if *Tully* were alive at this day, he would say, that the case is much altered, in as much as in our Nation is sweetnesse of behaviour, abundance of Learning, Musick, and all the liberall Arts, goodly buildings, sumptuous apparell, rich fare, and whatsoever else may be truly boasted to be in any Country neer adjoyning.

Note.

Of Scotland.

The Northerne part of *Britain* is *Scotland*, which is a Kingdome of it self, and hath been so from very ancient time, without any such conquest, or maine transmutation of State as hath been in other Countries. It is compassed about with the sea on all sides, saving where it joyneth upon *England*: and it is generally divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the *High-land*, and the other the *Low-land*.

The *Low-land* is the most civill part of the Realme, wherein religion is more orderly established, and yeeldeth reasonable subjection unto the King: but the other part called the *High-land*, which lyeth further

to

to the North, or elſe bendeth towards *Ireland*, is more rude and ſavage, and whither the King hath not ſo good acceſſe, by reaſon of Rocks and Mountaines, as to bring the Noblemen which inhabite there to ſuch due conformity of Religion, or otherwiſe, as hee would.

This Countrey generally is more poore then *England*, or the moſt part of the Kingdomes of *Europe*: but yet of late yeeres the wealth thereof is much encreaſed by reaſon of their great traffick to all the parts of Chriſtendome; yea, unto *Spaine* it ſelf, which hath of late yeers been denied to the *Engliſh*, and ſome other Nations: and yet unto this day they have not any ſhips but for Merchandize; neither hath the King in his whole Dominion any veſſell called *A man of warre*. Some that have travelled into the Northerne parts of *Scotland* doe report, that in the *Solſtitium æſtivale*, they have ſcant any night, and that which is, is nor above two houres, being rather a dimneſſe then a darkneſſe. The lan-

Scotland very poor in former times.

language of the Countrey is in the *Lowland* a kinde of barbarous Englisſh. But towards Ireland ſide, they ſpeak Iriſh: which is the true reaſon whereof it is reported, that in Brittain there are four languages ſpoken, that is, Iriſh in part of Scotland, Engliſh for the greateſt part, Welſh in Wales, *Corniſh* in *Cornwall*.

The reaſon why it is ſaid that in Britain are foure languages.

In the confines betweene the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland, which are commonly called the *Borders*, there lye divers outlawes and unruly people; which being ſubject to neither Prince by their good wills, but ſo farre as they liſt, doe exerciſe great robberies, and ſtealing of cattell from them that dwell thereabout: and yet the Princes of both Realmes, for the better preſervation of Peace and Juſtice, doe appoint certaine Warders on each ſide, who have power even by Martiall Law to repreſſe all enormities.

Borderers great robbers and Stealers.

The Queene of England had on her ſide three: whereof one is called the *Lord Warden of the Eaſt Marches*, the other of the *Weſt Marches*,

Lord Warden of the Marches.

Marches, the third, the *Warden of the middle Marches*, who with all their power cannot ſo order things, but that by reaſon of the outrages thereabouts committed, the borders are much unpeopled; whiles ſuch as deſire to be civill, do not like to live in ſo dangerous a place.

It hath beene wondred at by many that are wiſe, how it could be that whereas ſo many Countries, having in them divers Kingdomes and Regiments, did all in the end come to the dominion of one (as appeareth at this day in *Spain*, where were wont to be divers Kings, and ſo in times paſt in England, where the ſeven Kingdomes of the Saxons did grow all into one) yet that England & Scotland, being continuate within one Iſland, could never till now be reduced to one Monarchy; whereof in reaſon the French may bee thought to have beene the greateſt hinderance. For they having felt ſo much ſmart by the Armes of England alone; inſomuch that ſometime all that whole Countrey almoſt hath beene over-runne

7. *Note.*

and

and possessed by the *English*, have thought that it would bee impossible that they should resist the force of them, if both their Kingdomes were united and joyned into one.

The Custome therefore of the Kings of *France* in former times was, that by their gold they did binde unto them the Kings and Nobility of *Scotland*, and by that meanes the Kings of *England* were no sooner attempting any thing upon *France*, but the *Scots* by and by would invade *England*: Whereupon the Proverbe amongst our people grew, *That hee who will France win, must with Scotland first begin.*

A Proverb

The policy of the *French.*

And these *French-men* continuing their policy, did with infinite rewards breake off the Marriage which was intended and agreed upon between King *Edward* the sixth and *Mary* the late unfortunate Queene of *Scotland*, drawing her rather to be married with the *Dolphine* of *France*, who was sonne to King *Henry* the second: and afterward

ward himſelfe reigned by the name of King *Francis* the ſecond: But this was ſo ill taken by the *Engliſh*, that they ſought revenge upon *Scotland*, and gave them a great overthrow in that battell which was called *Muſſelborough field*.

Muſſel-borough field.

The people of this Country were in times paſt ſo barbarous, that they did not refuſe to eat mans fleſh: which, as Saint *Hierom* doth witneſſe of them, he himſelfe ſaw ſome of them to doe in *France*. and the fame thereof went ſo far, that *Chryſoſtome* in one place doth allude to ſuch a matter.

The barbarouſneſſe of theſe *Scots* in former times.

There be many little Iſlands adjoyning unto the great Iſland *Britain*: as at the very North point of *Scotland* the *Orcades*, which are in number above thirty, the chiefe whereof is named *Orkney*, whereof the people are barbarous.

The *Orcades*, the people barbarous.

On the Weſt ſide of *Scotland* towards *Ireland* lie the Iſlands called *Hebrides* in number 4. where inhabite the people ordinarily called the *Red ſhankes*. Not far from thence is the *Ile Mona*, which commonly

The Red-ſhanks.

The *Isle of Man.* is called the *Isle of Man*, the peculiar jurisdiction of the Earls of Darby, with homage notwithstanding reserved to the Crown of England.

The *Ile of Anglisey.* On the North part of *Wales*, is the Island of *Anglisey*, which is reputed a distinct Shire.

Towards *France* side, on the South part of *England* is the Isle of *Wight*, in Latine called *Vectis*: which is a good hold in the narrow seas against the French. More neer *France* are the Isles of *Gernsey* and *Jernsey*, where they speake French, and are under the Crown of England. There are also many other, but of small account: As the Isles of *Thanet*, and *Sheppey*, on the side of Kent; the *Sorlings*, or *Sulley*, at the end of *Cornwall*, in number (as it is said) 145: *Caldey*, *Lunday*, and the *Flatholnes*, with others in the mouth of *Severn*: *Holy-farn*, *Cocket*, Islands on the side of *Northumberland*. And thus much of Great Britaine, and the Islands thereunto adjoyning.

The *Ile of Wight.*

The *Iles of Gernsey* and *Iernsey.*

Divers other Islands.

Of

Of the Ilands in the Mediterranean Sea.

THere be many Ilands in the *Mediterranean*, renowned in all the old Writers: but the chiefe of them onely shall bee touched. From the Pillars of *Hercules* going East-ward, are two Islands not farre from *Spaine*, which in times past were called *Insulæ Baleares*, for that the people of them did use (both for their delight and Armour) Slings, which they continually (almost) carried about with them: and whereunto, as *Pliny* writeth, they did traine up their Children from their youngest yeeres, not giving them any meat, till they had from some post or beame cast it downe with a Sling. Of these were those Fonditors, or Sling-casters, which the *Carthaginians* and *Spaniards* did use in their warres against the *Romanes*. The lesser of these, which lieth most West, was called in the old time *Mino-* *Insulæ Baleares.*

Minorica; The bigger, which lieth more East, was called *Majorica*; and now *Minorica* and *Majorica* are both under the dominion of the King of *Spain*.

More Eastward in the Sea, called *Mare inferum*, or *Tyrrhenum*, lieth the Island of *Corsica*, over against *Genua*: and direct South-ward from thence lyeth the great Island *Sardinia*; for the quiet possession of which two, the warres were oftentimes revived betweene the old *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*: for these two Islands lye in the middle very fitly.

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167 The Iland of *Corsica*.

The Iland of *Sardinia*.

The Island of *Corsica* is subject to the state of *Genua*; whither the *Genoes* doe transport things out of the Maine; and are ruled by their Governours, as the *Venetians* doe *Candy*.

This Island is but barren, either in respect of some other that lye neere unto it, or of the Country of *Italy*; but yet yeeldeth profit, ease, and honour unto the States of *Genua*, which hath little land beside it.

The

The Iſland of *Sardinia* alſo is no way ſo fruitfull as *Sicily*, but it is under the government of the King of *Spaine*, and was the ſame which was promiſed to *Anthony* the King of *Navarre*, father to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, in recompence of *Pamplona* and the reſt of the Kingdome of *Navarre*, then and now detained from him and his heires by the *Spaniard*. But this was the device onely of the Cardinall of *Lorain*, who intending to draw him to Papiſtry, and to order his politick purpoſes, did make ſhew of this, which was no way meant by the *Spaniard*

Note.

15

Further to the Eaſt, at the very point of the South part of *Italy*, lieth the great Iland *Sicilia*, which ſome have ſuppoſed to have beene heretofore a part of the continent: but by an earth-quake and inundation of water to have been rent off, and ſo made an Iland. The figure of this countrey is *Triquetra*, triangle, or three ſquare.

The Iland of *Sicilia*.

Juſtin in his 4. Book doth ſeeme to ſuſpect that *Sicily* was in times paſt

paſt faſtned unto *Italy*. But *Seneca in conſolatione ad Martian. cap. 97.* doth ſay plainly, that it was ſometimes a piece of the continent.

There was alſo a great contention for this countrey betweene the *Carthaginians* and the *Romanes*: but the *Romanes* obtained it, and had from thence exceeding ſtore of Corne yeerely: whereupon *Sicily* was called *Horreum Pop. Rom.* Here ſtood the goodly City called *Siracuſa*, which was deſtroyed and ſacked by *Marcellus* the *Romane*. When, as *Livie* writeth of him, hee being reſolved to ſet on fire that City, which was then one of the goodlieſt places of the world, could not chooſe but breake forth into teares, to ſee how vaine and tranſitory the glory of worldly things is here.

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The City *Siracuſa*.

Note.

Archimedes the famous Engine maker

At that time lived *Archimedes*, who was a moſt admirable ingenious Engine-maker, for all kind of fortifications: of whom it is ſaid, that by burning glaſſes which hee made, he did ſet on fire divers ſhips, which the *Romans* had lying in the Haven.

Haven. When the City was taken, he was making plots, and drawing figures on the ground, for to prevent the assaults of the *Romans*, and being unknown, he was slaine by some of the Souldiers, which did break in upon him. Some thinke that it was he, and not *Architas*, which made the dove, of which it is written, that it was so equally poysed, that being thrown up into the ayre, it would hover or flutter there, and in a good space not fall down.

Sicily once a kingdom Two famous Tyrants in it.

This was in times past a Kingdome, where the two Tyrants, the elder and the younger *Dionysius*, did reigne; where *Gelo* also, that great friend to the *Romans*, did remain.

It was afterward made a province, and governed by the *Prætor*, or Deputy of the *Romans*: whereof *Verres* was one, who was so inveighed against by *Tully*.

It grew afterward to be a Kingdome againe, in so much that *Tancredus* was King of *Sicily*, which entertained our *Richard* the first, when with *Philip* the King of *France* hee went to the conquest of the

Holy

The tyrant *Phalaris.*

Holy Land. Here was likewise *Phalaris* the Tyrant so famous, King of *Agrigentum.*

The tyrannies of *Sicily* were very famous.

The tyrannies which were used in *Sicily* were in times past so famous, that they grew into a Proverbe; as, *Invidiâ Siculi non invenêre Tyranni tormentum majus*; but they who were the causes of all, did often times speed very ill themselves: as appeareth by the elder *Dionysius*, who being driven out of his Dominion, did flee into *Italy*, and was glad there to teach Children, that so hee might supply his necessity. His sonne grew more tyrannous then the father, and stood so farre in feare of his owne people, that many times he caused himself to be shut up in a Tower, and his guard to keepe the doore, that no body might come at him; He durst not trust his Barber to shave or clip him, for feare of cutting of his Throat; but that which was done hee caused his Daughters to do, who with the thin inner skin of Walnuts being set on fire, are said to have taken off the haire of his face.

Note that Cruelty is alwaies attended with feare.

This

This was he, whoſe felicity when *Damocles* a flatterer did ſeem marvellouſly to admire, he cauſed him to bee ſet one day at dinner in his royall ſeat, with dainty fare before him, Plate, rich Hangings, Muſicke, and all other matters of delight; but withall, a naked ſword, which was onely tyed with a ſingle haire of a Horſes Mane to bee hanged directly over him; the feare whereof did ſo feare the flatterer, leſt it ſhould fall upon him, that hee continually looked upwards, and about him, and took no joy of that which was before him: whereby *Dionyſius* did evidently teach him, that the ſtate of ſome Princes, howſoever it ſeeme glorious unto others, yet it doth bring little contentment unto themſelves, by reaſon of the continuall dangers which hang over them. *Damocles* the flatterer.

It is reported of this man, that when all the people of his Countrey did for his cruelty continually curſe him; there was one Woman which dayly did goe to the Churches, and prayed the gods to lengthen his life:

life: wherewithall when *Dionysius* was acquainted, marvelling himselfe at the reason of it, hee sent for her, and asked what good thing hee had done unto her, that shee was so carefull evermore to pray for him? But the woman answered, that it was not for love, but for feare, that shee begged these things of the gods: For (said shee) I am an old woman, I do remember when your Grandfather lived, who being very hard unto his people, was much maligned by them, and they prayed that they might bee rid of him: which falling out, afterward your father came in place, and hee was worse than the former: which when the subjects could not endure, they prayed also that hee might dye, hoping that the next would be better. Then came your selfe in place, who have much exceeded the cruelty of your father. And whereas others wish that you were gone also, trusting for amendment in the next, I that have lived so long, and see that things grow worse and worse, do pray that you may continue, because

Note how the poore woman prayed for this tyrant.

that

that if wee ſhould have one that ſhould ſucceed you, if hee walke in the ſteps of his predeceſſors, he muſt needs be as bad as the Devill himſelf; for none elſe in tyranny can go beyond you.

Phalaris of *Agrigentum* was he who propoſed rewards unto him who invented new torments: which cauſed *Perillus* to make a Bull of Braſſe, into the which if offenders ſhould be put, and fire ſhould be ſet under, then it would make them roare like a Bull: But when upon the terrour thereof none would ſo offend as to deſerve that torment, *Phalaris* took *Perillus*, the Authour thereof, and to try the experience, put him into it, whereby *Perillus* loſt his life.

A good note for all inventors of tortures and crueltie, and likewiſe for time-flatterers.

This countrey is now alſo under the King of *Spain*, who among other titles was wont to call himſelf King of both *Sicilies*, reckoning this Iland for one, and that part of *Italy* for another which is now called *Calabria*, and was in the *Romane* hiſtories named *Magna Gracia*.

There is nothing more renowned

The mountain *Ætna*.

in all *Sicilia*, either with new or old Writers, then the Mountaine *Ætna*: which being on the out-side oft covered with ſnow, yet by a ſulphrous or brimſtony matter doth continually burne within: yea, ſo that whereas it was ſuppoſed in the ages laſt before us, that the matter being conſumed the fire had ceaſed, twice in our age it hath broke forth again, to the incredible loſſe of all the country adjoyning, the aſhes thereof deſtroying vines and fruits, which were within the compaſſe of many miles about.

Agatheas in his Hiſtory doth tell, that in his owne time there was an incredible deale of Aſhes which did fall about *Conſtantinople*, and the places neere adjoyning, inſomuch that the ground was covered with the ſame; which he reputeth to have been brought from the hill in *Sicily*: But *Bodin* in his *Method. Hiſt.* doth reprove this as a fable, which can have no ſhew of truth, by reaſon of the great diſtance of the place: notwithſtanding it is certaine, that ſometimes when it doth ſtrongly

break

break out, the Fields, and Vineyards, and all the fruits within the compasse of some miles are much hurt therewithall.

The reason of this Fire was laid down by *Justine* in his 4. Booke; and is since approved both by Historians and Philosophers: which is, that within the ground there is great store of Sulphure and brimstony matter, which having once fire in it, is apt to keep it. And whereas all the whole Country is full of chinks and chaps, and hollownesse within the ground, the matter which entreth there, doth minister substance to the continuance of that flame: as we see that water cast on coales in the Smiths Forge, doth make them burne more fervently: and then into the Chinkes and Chaps the Winde doth also enter, which by blowing and whiffling doth both cause the fire never to extinguish; and sometimes (according unto the strength of the blast) doth makes flames breake out either more or lesse. The reason of the fire in the mountain *Ætna*.

There are in the Hill *Ætna* two

principall places which are like unto two Furnaces with Tunnels on the toppe of them, where divers times (but especially in the Evening and night) the flame doth appeare, mounting upwards; and it is so strong, that oftentimes it brings up with it burnt and scorching stones, and pieces of hard substances, which seems to be rent out of some rocke, to the great terrour and danger of any that doe come neere.

Note. This is that place whither *Empedocles* threw himselfe, that he might be reported a god.

This was it whereof *Virgil* doth make his Tract called *Ætna*: which the Poets did report to bee the Shop of *Vulcan*, where *Cyclopes* did frame the Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*.

And to conclude, that is it which some of our grosse Papists have not feared to imagine to bee the place of *Purgatory*: As they have been so foolish to thinke, that there is also another place, called the Mount *Veda* in *Iseland*, where soules have

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another *Purgatory*, to bee punished in, but there by cold, which *Surius* in his Commentaries is so absurdly grosse as to report and allow.

The Papists have shew for their *Purgatorie* in *Ætna*, out of that Booke which is commonly called by the name of the *Dialogues of Gregorie the Great*: For in that Booke there are divers things to that purpose. But our best Writers of late have discovered that that same Treatise is a counterfeit, being made by a later Pope *Gregorie*, and not by the first of that name, ordinarily called *Gregorius Magnus*: who although hee have in his workes divers things tending to superstition; yet hee was never so absurd as to write things so unprobable, fooliſh, and grounded upon so bare reports as these were. The Papists Purgatory is the fiery Ætna. 1617

Such another Hill as the Mountaine of *Ætna* is, was in time past *Vesuvius*, a Hill in *Campania*, which is part of *Italy*; but this never had the like continuance as

that of *Ætna*, although in the time of *Pliny* the fire did breake forth there, and so strongly, as that the elder *Pliny*, who spent all his time in discovering the secrets of Nature, pressing neere to behold it, was stifled with the flame, smoak, or ashes; so that he died in the place, as is most excellently described in the Book of his Epistles by his Nephew the younger *Pliny*.

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The death of *Pliny* the elder.

Not farre from *Sicily* on the South lieth the little Isle called in old time *Melita*: whence those dogges come which are so much desired under the names of *Canes Melitenses*.

Note. This is the place where S. *Paul* was cast up after his ship-wrack in his journey to *Rome*, where the Viper hanged on his hand, and did not hurt him.

Malta the only place for repelling the *Turks*.

This Country is now called *Malta*, and is one of the places most renowned in the world for repelling of the *Turkes*: When *Soliman* the Emperour of them, did send against it a most mighty Army; it was then defended by them, who are called

called the Knights of *Malta*, which by Sea doe great ſpoyle to the Gallies of the *Turk* that paſſeth that way. 222

There were in times paſt divers Orders of Knights, and men that had vowed themſelves to adventure their lives and whole ſtate, for the maintenance of Chriſts Religion, and ſome places of the Earth, againſt the Infidels and *Sarazens*.

The moſt ancient of all thoſe were called the *Templers*, who were a great corporation or ſociety, conſiſting of divers Gentlemen, yonger brothers for the moſt part, out of all the Realms of Chriſtendome: Their chiefe charge was to defend the City of *Jeruſalem*, and the Reliques or remainder of the Temple there, and Sepulcher of Chriſt: for the preſervation of which places, together with the reſt of the *Holy-Land*, they had given unto them, and purchaſed for their money, very rich and ample poſſeſsions, in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and other places of *Europe*; inſomuch that in the dayes of *Matthew Paris* he re- The ſociety of the Knights *Templers*.

porteth that they had under them many thouſands of Mannors.

They had alſo in every Kingdome (where their Order was permitted) a great and ample houſe, where ſome chief of their company did lie, who received the Rents within that Kingdome, and cauſed the money to be tranſported into the *Holy-land*; and other ordinances to bee made and executed belonging unto their Order: of which houſes the *Temple* that is now in *London* was a chiefe one; which had in former times belonged to the *Jews*, but was afterwards tranſlated to that uſe; when the *Holy-land* 139 was quite taken by *Saladine*, and could never be recovered into the hands of the Chriſtians; ſince the ſociety of theſe *Temples* ceaſed: the Pope and the King of *France* conſpiring their ruins, and their Lands were diſperſed into divers mens hands.

The Pope and the King of France conſpiring their ruine

In the ſame time when the *Templers* were in their ſtrength, there was another ſort called the *Hoſpitallers*, whoſe condition and imploy-

Hoſpitallers

imployment was very like unto the other; both of them fighting for the preſervation of *Paleſtina*.

We read that ſometimes theſe two companies had great jarres between themſelves, whereby grew much hinderance to the warres againſt the Infidels.

All theſe were accounted as Orders of Religion, and therefore it was forbidden them at any time to marry, without diſpenſation from the Pope; becauſe not being entangled to Wife and Children, they might be more reſolute to adventure their lives.

After them grew up the Order of the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ſince they could not live in the *Holy-Land*, yet would abide as neere unto it as poſſible they might: and therefore partly to preſerve Pilgrim s which ſhould go to viſite the Sepulcher of *Chriſt*, and partly to infeſt the *Turks* and *Sarazens*; but eſpecially to keep the enemies of *Chriſts* faith from encroaching further upon *Chriſtendome*, which moſt earneſtly they did, and doe deſire, they The Knights of *Rhodes*. 229

placed themſelves in the Iſland of *Rhodes*, where daily doing great ſcath to the *Turke*, *Soliman* the great Warriour could not endure them, but with a mighty Army ſo overlayd them, that he won the Iſland from them.

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The Knights of *Malta*.

After the loſſe of *Rhodes*, the Iland of *Malta* was given unto theſe Knights by *Charles* the 5. Emperour; whereupon they are now called the Knights of *Malta*: for the great Maſter, after hee came from *Rhodes*, went into *Candy*, and from thence into *Sicily*, and ſo into *Italy*; from thence hee made a voyage into *England*, and then into *France*, and laſtly into *Savoy*; from whence he departed with the Religion into this Iſland, and there they continue and behave themſelves as in the former Iland; and offering no violence unto *Chriſtians*, they much hinder the courſes of the *Turkes* from *Græcia* and *Aſia*, and of the other *Sarazens* from *Fez* and *Morocco*. They are very valiant men, fit to doe great ſervice, either by Land or Sea, as appeared when *Soliman* did think

thinke to have ſurpriſed them and their Iland: the deſcription of which warre is diligently layd downe by *Celius ſecundus Curio*, in a Treatiſe dedicated to *Elizabeth* Queene of *England*.

There have been divers other Orders of Knights, yea, and ſome of them reputed to be a kinde of Religion, in *Portugall*, *France*, *England*, *Burgundy*, and ſome other places of *Chriſtendome*; but becauſe their ſervice hath not been employed purpoſely, as theſe which are before mentioned, we do not touch them in this place.

Neere unto *Gracia* and *Peloponneſus*, on the Weſt ſide towards *Italy*, is the Iſle *Corcyra*, now termed *Corfu*: and not farre South from that, is *Cephalenia*; and from thence South is *Zon*, called by *Virgil* *Nemeroſa Zachynthus*; all which Ilands are at this day under the *Venetians*. The Iles *Corſu*. *Cephalenia*. *Zon*. 43

The greateſt commodity which that Country doth yeeld, are Currans, which are gathered of a kind of ſmall Grapes; and for the making The commodities of the countrey.

king whereof, they commonly one time every ſummer, for the ſpace of three weekes, have a continuall drought day and night, in which time the Currans are laid abroad in the open ayre, and may not be taken in; inſomuch that if the ſeaſon doe continue hot and dry, their merchandize is very good: but if there fall any raine untill the time be expired of their full drying, the Currans are not good, but doe mould and change their colour to be ſomewhat white like meale. The State of *Venice*, under whom this Iland is, doth make a great commodity of the impoſt, or taxation, which is laid upon this Merchandize, calling the Tribute which is paid for them, the *Revenue of Saint Marke*: for unto that Saint is the City of *Venice* dedicated, and they hold him for their Patron.

The Impoſt laid on this Iland, called the revenue of S. *Mark*.

In this Iſland (beſides the Merchants who repaire thither) are divers *Italians*, who be there in Gariſon for the *Venetians*, in one ſpeciall Caſtle, which commandeth the whole Iland.

There

There are also divers Friars of that Nation, who performe unto their Country-men such exercises of Religion as are convenient.

They will not suffer any of our Merchants to have Christian buriall among them, unlesse at his death he be confessed after the *Romish* fashion: whereupon some have beene forced to convey over some of their dead bodies into *Morea*, (which is not farre distant) to be buried there among the *Greekes*, and after their fashion.

The naturall Inhabitants of *Zant* are *Greekes*, both by Language and Religion, and observe all fashions of the *Greekish* Church: in whose words (being now much corrupted and depraved) there may yet bee found some tokens and remainders of the old, pure, and uncorrupted *Greek*. *Zant*, the Inhabitants *Greeks*.

There are in this Countrey great store of Swine kept, whereof the Inhabitants doe feed, and carry them into *Morea*; but the *Turks* there (by their *Mahumetane* profession) will taste no Swines flesh. 146

In

In *Zacynthus* our *English* Merchants have an House of abode for their traffick. South-east from *Morea* lyeth the great Island *Creta*, where *Minos* sometimes did reigne, so famous for his severity.

Creta.

This Countrey was then called *Hecatompolis*, as having in it an hundred Towns and Cities.

The Labyrinth of *Dædalus.*

Here stood the Labyrinth which was the worke of *Dedalus*, who conveighed the house so by the manifold turnings, infiniteness of Pillars and Doores, that it was impossible to find the way; yet *Theseus* (by the help of *Ariadne* the Daughter of King *Minos*) taking a bottome of threed, and tying the one end at the first doore, did enter and slay the *Minotaur* which was kept there, and afterwards returned safe out again.

The most notedlyars.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey were such noted Lyars, that (beside the Proverbs which were made of them, as, *Cretense mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus*,) the Apostle *Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, who was left there

there by him as Bishop of that Island, doth cite a verse out of the Heathen Poet *Epimenides*, that the *Cretians* are ever lyars, evill beasts, and slow bellies.

This Island is in our dayes called *Candy*, being the place from whence our Sugar of *Candy* is brought. It is under the *Venetians*, and reputed a part of their Seigniory; although the *Turke*, when they had taken *Cyprus*, did thinke also to have surprised it, but that it pleased God by the meanes of *Don John of Austria*, in the behalf of his brother the King of *Spaine*, and the *Venetians*, to give the *Turke* that great overthrow at Sea, in the fight neere unto *Lepanto*. Yet since that time (no doubt) the *Turkes* have greedy eye upon the Island of *Candy*. The Iland *Candy*. 43

Between *Creta* and *Peloponnesus* lyeth *Cithera*: There was the fine Temple of *Venus*; who thereof by the Poets is called *Citherea*. The Islands are many, which lye in the Sea called *Mare Ægeum*, from the bottome of *Greece*, unto the top of the *Cithera* where was the fine Temple of *Venus*.

160 the *Helleſpont*; as all the *Cyclades*, *Euboia*, and the great Iland *Samos*, and *Chios*; ſo *Scyros*, where *Achilles* was borne, and was King of that Countrey: There is alſo *Lesbos*, and *Lemnos*, *Mytilene*, and *Ithaca* (where *Ulyſſes* was King,) and *Andros*, whither *Themiſtocles* was ſent by the *Athenians* for tribute, as *Plutarch* layeth downe the Hiſtorie: *Themiſtocles* did tell them, that he came to demand tribute, or ſome great impoſition upon them, being accompanied with two goddeſſes, the one was *Eloquence*, to perſwade them; and the other, *Violence* to enforce them. Whereunto the *Andrians* made anſwere, that they had on their ſide two goddeſſes as ſtrong; whereof the one was *Neceſſity*, whereby they had it not; and the other was *Impoſſibilitie*, whereby they could not part with that which they never poſſeſſed. Of theſe places ſomething may bee read in the old Hiſtory of the *Greekes*. Divers of theſe did ſtrive that *Homer* was borne in them; but of certaine

Divers ſmall Iſlands.

Note.

many

many of those Kings which *Homer* saith came with *Agamemnon* to the siege of *Troy*, were Kings but of those small Ilands.

Eastward from thence, not farre from some part of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the lesser, is the Island of *Rhodes*, the friendship of the inhabitants whereof was in ancient time very much desired by the Princes that had to do that way: so that *Alexander* first, and the *Romans* afterward, did embrace their league. The Iland of *Rhodes*. 221

Here was that huge and mighty Image of the Sunne, which was called *Colossus Rhodius*.

This Countrey was long defended by those who were called the Knights of *Rhodes*, against the power of the *Turk*; and it was a great Bulwarke to defend Christendome, till that in the yeere one thousand five hundred twenty and one *Solyman* the Great *Turk* did win it from the Christians by force.

From thence Southward is the Isle *Carpathus*: but in the farthest end of the East part of the *Mediterranean* is *Cyprus*, which about 300. The Isle *Carpathus*. The Isle *Cyprus*.

300. yeares since was a Kingdome, and did afford great ayde unto the Christians that went to conquer the *Holy-land*; but it is now under the *Turk*. The chief City thereof is *Famogusta*, which is an Archbishops Sea: for Christians for their tribute doe yet live there. In this Countrey in old time was *Venus* much honoured, and therefore she was called *Cypria*, as also *Paphia*, because she had a Temple in a City there called *Paphos*.

The City *Famogusta*.

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The City *Paphos*.

Neer unto *Syria* stood the Island *Tyrus*; against the pride whereof the Prophets doe much speak: this was a rich City for Merchandize and Navigation in old time; and is the place from whence *Dido* and the builders of *Carthage* did come.

The Iland *Tyrus*.

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The destruction of it is most famous by *Alexander* the great. Of the rest of the small Islands we doe say nothing.

Of

Of the Iſlands in the Indian Sea.

THe Iſlands are very many that do lye in the Seas adjoyning to the Eaſt *Indies*; but the moſt famous among them ſhall onely be touched. Among old writers, as eſpecially appeareth by *Solinus*, was well known that which was then called *Taprobana*, which lieth neer the Equinoctiall Line. It was in that time a Monarchy, where the Kings raigned not by ſucceſſion, but by election: and if any of them did grow intolerable, he was depoſed, and enforced to dye, by withdrawing from him all things neceſſary. This is now called *Sumatra*, and hath in it divers Kings. The Iland of *Sumatra* 234

Not farre from thence lye Eaſtward the two Ilands called *Java major*, and *Java minor*; which were alſo knowne to the old Writers; and in generall may be noted, that all the Eaſt part, either in the Continent, or in the Ilands, have very many ſmall Kings and Kingdomes. Two Ilands, *Iava major*, and *Iava minor*.

From

The Islands of *Molucco's*.

From whence yet more East lieth a great number of Isles, which are now called the *Molucco's*, which are places as rich for their quantity as any in the world: from these it is that the *Spaniards* have yearely so great quantity of all kinds of spice; neither is there any place of all the East-*Indies*, that doth more richly furnish home their Carracts, then do these *Molucco's*.

The great riches which the King of *Spain* receives from hence yeerly.

The Islands which are called by that name are by some of our Writers accounted to bee at least foure and twenty, or five and twenty; and some of them which are the bigger have in them two or three Kings apiece: and some of them which are lesse, are either the severall Dominions of severall Kings, or else two or three of them doe belong to some one Prince. When Sir *Francis Drake* did compasse the whole World, hee came neare unto these, but did not touch at any of them; but Master *Candish* taking as large a journey, was in one or more of them, where hee found the people to be intelligent

Note.

gent and ſubtill, and the Kings of the Country to take upon them as great ſtate as might be convenient for ſuch petty Princes.

Some of theſe Iſlands the *Spaniards* in right of the *Portugals* have got into their own poſſeſſion; with the Kings of ſome other they have leagued; and a third ſort utterly deteſt them. More Northward, over againſt *China*, lieth a Countrey conſiſting of a great many Iſlands called *Japona*, of *Japan*; the people whereof are much of the ſame nature with the men of *China*: this Countrey was firſt diſcovered by the *Jeſuites*, who in a blinde zeale have travelled into the fartheſt parts of the world, to win men to their Religion. This Iſland is thought to be very rich. The Iland of *Iapan*.

About the parts of *Japan* there are divers people, whoſe moſt ordinary habitation is at the Sea, and doe never come into the Land, but onely for their neceſſities, or to furniſh themſelves with new veſſels, wherein they may abide; but lying not

not farre from the Land they have Ducks, and other Fowls swimming about them, which sometimes they take into their Boats and Ships, and in such sort doe breed them, to the maintenance of them and their Children.

Into this *Japan* of late dayes have our *English* also sayled, as into other parts of the East-*Indies*, and there erected a Factory.

The rest that bee either neere unto *Asia* or *Africa*, because there is little written of them, we passe over, onely naming them: as the *Philippina*, *Borneo*, *Bandara*: as also on the side of *Africke*, the Island of Saint *Laurence*, called by the inhabitants *Madagascar*, *Sumatra*, and others of lesse note: And yet we doe finde in *Solinus* and *Pliny*, but especially in *Pomponius Mela*, that it was knowne in old time that there were many Ilands neere unto the East-*Indies*; which as it might bee first discovered by the trafficking of the Islanders into the Continent; so no doubt that Navie which *Alexander* sent out to *India*,

Divers small Ilands only named.

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to

to descry and coast thorow the Eastern seas, did give much light thereunto, partly by that which themselves did see, and partly by those things which they heard in such places, and of such persons as they met with in their travell. 97

Of the Islands in the Atlanticke Sea. 172

THere bee many Ilands which bee Westward from *Africa*, and from *Europe*: as those which are called the *Gorgades*, that ly in the same climate with *Guinea*, which are foure in number, not inhabited by men, but they are full of Goates. *Peter Martyr* in his first *Decade*, the sixth Booke, saith that the Admirall *Colonus*, in the yeere of Christ 1498 sailing to *Hispaniola* with eight Ships, came to the Isle *Madera*, from whence sending directly the rest of his ships to the East *Indies*, he in one ship with decks and two Carayels sailed to the Equinoctiall, betweene which and the Isle *Madera*, The Ilands of *Gorgades*. 325. 177. 240

The Isle *Madera*.

Madera, in the middeſt way lye 13 Iſlands of the *Portugals*, in old time called *Heſperides*, now *Caboverde*, two dayes ſayling diſtant from the inner parts of *Ethiope*: one whereof is called *Bonaviſta*. Northward from thence, in the ſame climate with the South part of *Morocco*, lye thoſe which are called *Canariæ*, or the fortunate Iſlands, which are ſeven in number, being moſt fruitfull and very pleaſant, and therefore called by that name, *Fortunatæ Inſulæ*. This is famous in them, that it hath pleaſed all Coſmographers to make their Meridian to bee their firſt point where they doe begin to reckon the computation of their Longitude; and unto them, after three hundred and threeſcore Degrees to return again.

Heſperides.

Bonaviſta.

Canary Iſlands.

From theſe Iſlands it is, that thoſe ſtrong and pleaſant Sacks, which are called *Canary wines* are brought; and from thence are fetched thoſe that they call *Canary Birds*. Theſe Iſlands are under the Crowne of *Spaine*: The heat of the Country

From hence the beſt *Canary* Sacks.

is very great, and therefore fitter for concoction; but beſides that, the ſoyle of it ſelfe is accommodated thereunto, and by reaſon of them, both theſe Iſlands doe bring forth a Grape, which is ſweeter in taſte then any other Grape, and hath that property with it, that the Wine which is made thereof, doth not fume into the head, like other Sacke, but doth helpe the ſtomacke, and exerciſe the force of it there. The ſlips of their Vines have been brought into *Spaine*, and ſome other places of *Europe*, but they have not ſorted to the ſame purpoſe as they doe in their native countrey.

There do grow alſo in theſe Iſles good ſtore of Sugar-canes, which yeeldeth plentifully that kinde of commoditie unto *Spaine*, either for Marmelets (wherein they much delight) or for other uſes. From hence great ſtore of Sugar-canes.

Peter Martyr in the beginning of his Decades, which he hath written *De Orbe novo*, doth particularly touch the names, and ſome other things of theſe Ilands.

On the back-side of *Africa* also just under the *Equinoctiall*, is the Isle of Saint *Thomas*, inhabited by the *Portugals*; which Iland was taken in the latter time of Qu. *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*: it is reported that in the midst of this Iland is an Hill, (and over that a continuall cloud, wherewith the whole Iland is watered, (such a like thing as this is reported of the Isle of *Cloves*:) The aire of this Iland is unwholsome, and there is hardly seene any *Portugall* or stranger that comes to dwell there, which lives till hee be above forty yeers of age

The Ile of S. *Thomas*

The Ile of *Cloves*.

More Northward from *Africke* lie those Ilands which are called *Azores Insulæ*, being sixe or seven in number; of which *Tercera* is one of the chiefe: of who , the rest by some are called *Tercera's*, which are farre inferiour in fruitfulnesse unto the *Canaries*. These were first under the Crowne of *Portugall*, and one of them was the last which was kept out from the King of *Spaine*, by the Prior *Don Antonio*, who afterward called himselfe King of

The Ilands of *Azores*.

Por-

Portugall, but the *Spaniard* at last tooke this *Tercera* from him, and doth possesse all these Ilands, together with the rest of the Dominion, which did belong to the *Portugall*.

He who list to see the unadvised proceedings of *Don Antonio* both in parting with *Lisbon*, and the rest of *Portugall*, as also in losing these Ilands which last of all held out for him, let him read *Conestagio* of the union of *Portugall* to the Crowne of *Castile*. But these *Azores* have in times past yeelded much Oade, which thereupon in *England* was called *Iland Oad*; but now they are the place where the *Spaniards* doe commonly touch, and take in fresh water, both going and comming to and from *America*, finding that to passe directly without turning on either hand towards *America* is very hard, by reason of the strong current of the water from the gulph of *Mexico*, and so forward to the East: and therefore they are enforced either to goe lower to the South, and so to water in some part

Note the unadvisednesse of *Don Antonio*. 233.

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235 of *Guinea*, or thereabout, or else to keep up as high as these Hands.

Of America, or the new World.

ALthough some do dispute out of *Plato* and the old Writers, that there was not onely a guesse, but a kind of knowledge in ancient time, that besides *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, there was another large country lying to the West, yet he that shall advisedly peruse the conjectures made thereupon, may see that there is nothing of sufficiency to enforce any such knowledge, but that all antiquity was utterly ignorant of the new found countries towards the West. Whereunto this one argument most forcible may give credite, that at the first arriving of the *Spaniards* there, they found in those places, nothing shewing trafficke, or knowledge of any other Nation; but the people naked, uncivil, some of them devourers of mens flesh, ignorant of shipping, with-

The people of *America* utterly void of all manner of knowledge of God, or goodnesse

without all kind of learning, having no remembrance of History or writing among them; never having heard of any such Religion as in other places of the world is knowne, but being utterly ignorant of Scripture, or Christ, or *Moses*, or any *God*, neither having among them any token of Crosse, Church, Temple, or Devotion, agreeing with other Nations. The reasons which are gathered by some late Writers out of *Plato*, *Seneca*, and some other of the Ancient, are rather conjecturall, that it was likely that there should be some such place, than any way demonstrative, or concluding by experience, that there was any such country: and the greatest inducement which they had to perswade themselves that there was any more Land towards the West then that which was formerly knowne, was grounded upon this, that all *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Affricke*, concerning the longitude of the world, did containe in them but 180. degrees: and therefore it was most probable, that in the other 180. which filleth

The reasons conjecturall of a new found World.

up the whole course of the Sunne to the number of 360 degrees. God would not suffer the water onely to possesse all, but would leave a place for the habitation of men, beasts, flying and creeping creatures.

I am not ignorant that some, who make too much of vaine shewes out of the British Antiquities, have given out to the world, and written something to that purpose, that *Arthur*, sometimes King of *Britaine*, had both knowledge of these parts, and some Dominion in them: for they finde (as some report) that King *Arthur* had under his government many Ilands, and great Countries, towards the North and West: which one of some speciall note hath interpreted to signifie *America*, and the Northern parts thereof, and thereupon have gone about to entitle the Queen of *England* to be Soveraign of those Provinces, by right of descent from King *Arthur*. But the wisdome of our State hath been such, as to neglect that opinion, imagining it to be grounded upon fabulous foundations, as ma-

Some have entituled the Queen of *England* soveraign of these Provinces.

ny things are which are now reported of King *Arthur*; onely this doth carry some shew with it, that now some hundreds of yeeres since, there was a Knight of *Wales*; who with shipping and some pretty company did goe to discover those parts: whereof as there is some record of reasonable credit amongst the Monuments of *Wales*, so there is this one thing which giveth pregnant shew thereunto, that in the late Navigation of some of our men to *Norumbega*, and some other Northern parts of *America*, they finde some tokens of civility and Christian Religion; but especially they doe meet with some words of the *Welch* language; as that a Bird with a white head should be called *Pengwinn*, and other such like: yet because we have no invincible certainty hereof, and if any thing were done, it was onely in the Northern and worse parts: and the entercourse betwixt *Wales* and those parts, in the space of divers hundred yeeres, was not continued, but quite silenced: we may goe 290

forward with that opinion, that these Westerne Indies were no way known to former ages.

God therefore remembring the propheſie of his Son, that the Goſpell of the Kingdome ſhould before the day of judgement be preached in all coaſts and quarters of the world, and in his mercy intending to free the people, or at the leaſt ſome few of them, from the bondage of Satan (who did detaine them in blockiſh ignorance) and from their Idolatrous ſervice unto certaine vile ſpirits, (whom they call their *Zemes*, and moſt obſequiouſly did adore them) raiſed up the ſpirit of a man worthy of perpetuall memory (one *Chriſtophorus Columbus*, borne at *Genua* in *Italy*) to ſet his minde to the diſcovery of a new World; who finding by that compaſſe of the old knowne World, that there muſt needs be a much more mighty ſpace (to the which the Sunne by his daily motion did compaſſe about) then that which was already knowne and diſcovered; and conceiving that this huge quantity might

Their Religion.

Columbus the firſt diſcoverer of *America*.

might as well be land as Sea, he could never satisfie himselfe till he might attempt to make proof of the verity thereof.

Being therefore himself a private man, and of more virtue than Nobility, after his reasons and demonstrations laid downe, whereby hee might induce men that it was no vaine thing which he went about, he went unto many of the Princes of Christendome, and among others to *Henry* the seventh, King of England, desiring to be furnished with shipping and men fit for such a Navigation: but these men refusing him, partly because they gave no credit to his Narration; and partly lest they should be derided by their neighbour Princes, if by this *Genoe*-stranger they should bee cousened; but especially, for that they were unwilling to sustain the charges of shipping: At last he betook himselfe unto the Court of *Ferdinandus* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Castile*, where also at the first hee found but small entertainment; yet persisting in his pur-

poſe without wearineſſe, and with great importunity, it pleaſed God to move the mind of *Elizabeth* the Queene, to deale with her husband to furniſh forth two Ships, for the diſcovery onely, and not for conqueſt: whereupon *Columbus* in the yeere one thouſand foure hundred ninety and two, accompanied with his Brother *Bartholomæus Columbus*, and many Spaniards, ſayled farre to the Weſt, for the ſpace of threeſcore dayes and more, with the great indignation and often mutinies of his company, fearing that by reaſon of their long diſtance from home, they ſhould never returne againe; inſomuch that the Generall, after many perſwaſions of them to goe forward, was at length enforced to crave but three dayes, wherein if they ſaw not the Land, he promiſed to returne; and God did ſo bleſſe him, to the end that his voyage might not prove in vaine, that in that ſpace one of his Company did eſpie Fire, which was a certaine Argument that they were neere

9

In the yeer 1492 America diſcovered by *Columbus*.

to

to the Land: as it fell out indeed.

The first Land whereunto they came, was an Iland, called by the Inhabitants *Haity*, but in remembrance of *Spaine* from whence hee came, he termed it *Hispaniola*; and finding it to be a Countrey full of pleasure, and having in it abundance of Gold and Pearle, hee proceeded further, and discovered another bigge Isle, which is called *Cuba*: of the which being very glad, with great treasure he returned unto *Spaine*, bringing joyfull newes of his happy successe. The Iland *Haity*. The riches of the countrey. The Iland *Cuba*.

When *Columbus* did adventure to restraine the time of their expectation within the compasse of three dayes, engaging himselfe to returne, if in that space they saw no Land; there be some write, that he limited himselfe not at all adventures, but that he did by his eye discerne a difference in the colours of the clouds which did arise out of the West, from those which formerly hee had seene;

which

which clouds did argue by the clearneſſe of them, that they did not ariſe immediately out of the Sea, but that they had paſſed over ſome good ſpace of the Land, and thereby grew clearer and clearer, not having in them any new or late riſen vapours: but this is but conjecturall.

The Spaniards, who are by nature a people proud, have ſince the death of *Columbus* laboured to obſcure his fame, envying that an *Italian* or ſtranger ſhould be reported to be the firſt diſcoverer of thoſe parts.

The pride of the Spaniard about obſcuring the fame of *Columbus*.

And therefore have in their writings ſince given forth, that there was a *Spaniard* which had firſt beene there; and that *Columbus* meeting with his Cards and deſcriptions, did but purſue his enteprize, and aſſume the glory to himſelf.

But this fable of theirs doth favour of the ſame ſpirit wherewithall many of them in his life time did reproach him, that it was no matter of importance to find out

theſe

these countries, but that, if that he had not done it, many other might, and would. Which being spoken to *Columbus* at a solemne dinner, he called for an Egge, and willed all the guests one after another to set it up on end. Which when they could not doe, he gently bruising the one end of it, did make it flat, and so set it up, by imitation whereof each of the other did the same: whereby he mildly did reprove their envy towards him, and shewed how easie it was to doe that which a man had seene done before.

To goe forward therefore: *Columbus* being returned to *Castile*, after his welcome to the Princes, was made Great Admirall of *Spaine*, and with a new Fleet of more Ships was sent to search further: which he accordingly did, and quickly found the maine Land, not farre from the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Which part of the country, in honour of *Spaine*, he called *Hispania nova*, in respect whereof at this *Hispania nova.*

day,

day the King of *Spaine* doth entitle
53 himself *Hispaniarum Rex.*

Some there be which write, that *Columbus* did not discover further then the Islands; and that he spent the greatest part of his former labours in coasting *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, to see whether they were Islands, or a Continent; and that some other in the meane time did thrust themselves forward and discryed the firme Land; Among whome *Americus Vespucius* was the chiefe, of whose name a great part of the Country is called at this day *America*.

Of whom this country had its name.

They found the people both of the maine Lands and Islands very many in number, naked, without cloathes or Armour; sowing no Corn, but making their Bread of a kinde of Root, which they call *Mayz*. Men most ignorant of all kind of Learning, admiring at the Christians, as if they had beene sent downe from Heaven, and thinking them to be immortall, wondering at their Ships, and the tacklings thereof; for they had no Ships

Manner of the people

Ships of their own, but big troughs, which they call their Canoes, being made hollow (of the body of a Tree) with the sharp bones of Fishes: for Iron and such like Instruments they have none.

Although it doe appeare, that by the Warres of one of their petty Princes, or Kings, whom they call *Cassickes*, had against another, many thousands of the Inhabitants of those Countries were continually wasted and spoyled: yet the number of them was so great in every part of the West-*Indies*, that in *Hispaniola* alone there were supposed to be by computation of the *Spaniards* first arriving there, not so few as 20000000. which yet by the cruelty of the *Spaniards* were so murthered, and other wayes made away, that within fifty yeeres after (as their Writers report) there were scant any thousands in that Iland remaining of them. The cruelty of the Spaniards.

The like is to be said of the populousnesse of other Coasts and quarters there.

The Armour which those people did Their Armour.

did weare when they entred into the Warres, was nothing but some sleight covering, either made of Wood or Shels of Fishes, or of Cotton-Wooll, or some such fooliſh matter. For they had no uſe at all of Iron or Steele, but the moſt part of them came without any kinde of cloathing or covering, yet armed with Bowes and Arrowes, which were made ſharp at the end with the ſcraping of Fiſh-bones, or with Fiſh-bones themſelves put on the end, like an Arrow-head; and that often times they dipped in a kinde of moſt venemous poyſon: Some other of them had for their Weapons great clubs, wherewith they did uſe to beat out the braines of thoſe with whom they did combate.

Note their bread.

They had amongſt them no good or wholſome food, for even that *Maiz* whereof they made their bread, had in the root thereof a moſt venemous kinde of liquor, which is no better than deadly poyſon; but they cruſh out that juice, and afterward do prepare the roor,

ſo

so that it maketh them a kinde of Bread.

There was no sort of good Literature to be found among them: nay, they could not so much as distinguish any times the one from the other, but by a blockish kind of observation of the course of the Moone, according to which they made their computation, but without any kinde of certainty, saving for some few months which were lately past: but for the set calculating of ought which was done divers yeeres before, they could doe nothing therein but onely grossely aim at it. No good literature amongst them. 299

But that in all ages it hath appeared, that Satan hath used ignorance as one of the chiefest meanes whereby to encrease Idolatry, and consequently to enlarge his kingdome; it were otherwise incredible, that any who have in them reason, and the shape of men, should be so brutishly ignorant of all kinde of true Religion, devotion, and understanding.

For the adoration which they do give

give, was onely unto certaine foule spirits, which they call by the name of their *Zemes*. In remembrance of whom, divers of them did keep in their houses certaine things made of cotton wooll, in the manner of Puppets, or like Childrens babies, and to these they did yeeld a reverence, supposing some Divine nature to be in them, becauſe sometimes in the Evening, and in the night time they had such illusions offered unto them, as that they saw these their Puppets to move and stirre up and downe in their houses, and sometimes to utter voices, and give divers significations of such things as they would have to be done, or not to be done: Yea, and that with such effect from the devill also, that if their wills and commandements were not fulfilled, there was some vengeance or punishments executed upon them or their Children, the more to keep them in awe and servilitie, to the great enemy of mankinde.

Note how the Devill did strangly delude these people.

Not long after the *Spaniards* entred those parts, there were in divers of

of the Ilands, and some parts of the Main, such incredible tempests, and disturbances of the Ayre, by winde and raine, thunder and lightning, as that the like had never beene seene nor heard of in the memory of man: which are ordinarily interpreted to be the speciall worke of the Devill, who not unfitly is termed by Saint *Paul* the Prince of the Ayre, as having a liberty given him of God there sometimes to doe strange executions: and of likelihood, he did make these stirs, either grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts, or else seeking to fright the inhabitants from associating themselves with those who brought (although but superstitiously) the knowledge of God, and the Redeemer, being desirous that they should looke for more such distemperatures and vexations, if they would confederate themselves with them.

Note the malice of Satan.

The people were so ignorant of all humane and civill conversation, and trafficking into those parts,

The admiration of the people at the approach of the men and shipping.

at

at the first comming of the Christians thither, that they thought they could never sufficiently admire their persons, their shipping or any other thing which they brought with them: Whereupon they without ceasing gazed on the manner of their Ships, seeing them to be so great, and consisting of divers Planckes: But they were never satisfied with staring upon their Mastes, Sayles, Cables, and other Ropes and Tacklings, whereunto they had never beheld any thing like before: and yet nature and necessity had taught them to make unto themselves certaine Vessels for the Sea, of some one Tree, which they did use to get downe, not with cutting, but with fire: and when it lay along upon the ground, they did use also fire, either to burne away that which was tough and unfit without, or to make it hollow within: although they have also the shells and bones of Fishes, whereby they made smooth.

But some of these Troughes or Canoes were so great that somtimes aboev

above twenty men have been found rowing in one.

The Trees of *America*, but especially in *Brasilia*, being so huge, that it is reported of them, that severall families have lived in severall armes of one Tree, to such a number as are in some petty Village, or Parish in Christendome. The mighty bignesse of the trees of *Brasile*. 290

Among other strange opinions which they conceived of the *Spaniards*, this was one, that they were the sonnes of some god, and not borne of mortall seed, but sent downe from Heaven unto them: and this conceit was the stronger in them, because at the first, in such conflicts as they had with them, they could kill few or none of them: the reason whereof was, partly the armour of the Spaniards, and partly the want of Iron and Steele upon the Arrowes which the *Americans* did shoot: but they were not very long of that opinion, that they were immortall, but reformed that errour, both by seeing the dead corps of some of the Christians, and by trying an experiment upon some They conceived them to be some gods.

of

of them alſo: for they tooke of them, and put their heads under the water, and held them till they were choaked; by which they knew them to be of the ſame nature as other men.

They admired and feared a Letter.

Among other points which did ſhew the great ignorance and unlettered ſtupiditie of theſe *Indians*, this was one, that they could not conceive the force of writing of Letters; inſomuch that when one *Spaniard* would ſend unto another, being diſtant in place, in *India*, with any proviſion, and would write a Letter by him, what the fellow had received from him; the poore Indian would marvell how it ſhould be poſſible that hee to whom he came ſhould be able to know all things which either himſelfe brought, or the ſender directed: And thereupon divers of them did thinke that there was ſome kind of Spirit in the Paper, and marvellouſly ſtood in feare of ſuch a thing as a Letter was.

This Country yeelds great abundance of ſtrange Herbes, the like where-

whereof are not to be found in other parts of the world: as also some very rare beasts, as one among the rest; who by *Peter Martyrs* description hath some part like an Elephant, some part like an Horse, and divers other parts like divers other Beasts; Nature having studied to expresse a great many severall creatures in one. Some very rare beasts

There are also found at the Sea or within some Rivers, Crocadiles, but not of that hugeness as those that breed in *Ægypt* in the River *Nilus*, whereof some are described by *Pliny* to be at the least 24. Cubits in length; which argues the Crocadile to be the greatest creature in the world that comes of an Egge. The sea Crocadiles.

There are also thereabout some extraordinary Stones growing in the Land; as above others the Blood stones, whereof there are great store: but especially there is one thing of great beauty and worth, that is, the abundance of Pearles, which are taken in Shellfishes, and are of a great quantity. Some rare stones.

as

as any that be in the ſeas neere to the Eaſt-Indies: ſo that the true cauſe of the plenty of Pearle in *Europe*, in this our age, beyond that incomparably which hath been in the dayes of our fore-fathers, is to be aſcribed to the diſcovery of theſe new-found-lands.

Divers trees not elſewhere found.

There are alſo here divers Trees which are not to be found elſewhere: and many Roots, which ſerve for divers purpoſes.

The abundance of Kine and Bulls.

Among other things (whereof there is great plenty in thoſe Weſterne parts) is the abundance of Kine and Bulls: whereof they report, that there is ſuch ſtore in *Cuba* and *Hiſpaniola*, that there are killed downe divers thouſands every yeere, whereof the Spaniard maketh no other uſe, but to take the Tallow, or the Hide; which ſerveth them in their ſhipping, and for divers other purpoſes; but the fleſh, or the moſt part of them, they ſuffer for to putrifie, as making little account of it: partly becauſe of the heat of the Country, wherein they eat little fleſh, and

partly

partly becauſe becauſe they have ſtore of Hens, & other more dainty meat, whereupon, together with fiſh they do very much feed.

It may ſeeme a kinde of miracle, unto him who looketh no higher then the ordinary rules of Nature, and doth not reſpect the extraordinary and unlimited power of God, that whereas a great part of *America* doth lye in the *Zona torrida*, in the ſelfe ſame climate with *Æthiopia*, and the hotteſt parts of the East-*Indies*, where the inhabitants are not onely tawny, as all be in *Ægypt*, and in *Mauritania*, but alſo cole-blacke, and very *Negroes*; here there ſhould be no man whoſe colour is blacke, except it be thoſe which are brought out of *Africa*, but that the people ſhould be of a reaſonable faire complexion: which is to be aſcribed onely unto Gods peculiar will, and not to that which ſome fooliſhly have imagined, that the generative ſeed of thoſe people ſhould bee white, and that other of the *Æthiopians* blacke; for that is untrue, in as much

much as the *Æthiopians* caſe doth not differ from the quality of other men.

The condition of the people of *America*

The *Spaniards* did finde the people to be here moſt ſimple, without fraud, giving them kinde entertainment, according to their beſt manner; exchanging for knives and Glaſſes, and ſuch like toyes, great abundance of Gold and Pearle.

It is certaine, that by the very light of Nature, and by the ordinary courſe of humane ſhape, there were among this people very many good things, as affability in their kinde, Hoſpitality towards ſtrangers, which had not offended them, according to their ability, and open and plaine behaviour, yea and in ſome parts of theſe Weſt-*Indies* there was an opinion in groſſe, that the ſoule was immortall, and that there was life after this life: where beyond certaine hills (they know not where) thoſe which dyed in defenſe of their country, ſhould after their departure from this life, remain in much bleſſedneſſe: which

The Religion.

opinion

opinion cauſed them to beare themſelves very valiantly in their fights, either ſtriving to conquer their enemies, or with very good contentment enduring death (if it were their hap to be taken or ſlaine) in as much as they promiſed themſelves a better reward elſe where: But withall, as it could not chooſe but be ſo, there were many other grievous ſinnes amongſt them; as adoration of Devils, Sodomie, Inceſt, and all kind of Adultery; Ambition in very high meaſure; a deadly hatred each of other: which proceeded all from the fountaine of ignorance wherewith Satan had blinded their eyes: yet there were among them ſome, which by a kinde of blinde witchcraft had to evill purpoſe, acquaintance, and entercourſe with foule ſpirits.

Yet many grievous ſinnes by them committed.

The manner of their attire, or beautifying themſelves, which divers of theſe people had ſeverally in ſeverall parts, did ſeeme very ſtrange unto them who came firſt into that country. For ſome of them

Their attire.

did adorne themſelves with the ſhells of fiſhes, ſome did weare Feathers about their heads, ſome had whole garments made of Feathers, and thoſe very curiouſly wrought, and placed together of divers colours: to which purpoſe they did moſt uſe the feathers of peacocks, or Parrots, or ſuch other birds whoſe covering was of divers colours. Yea, in very many places they had their lower lips bored thorow with a great hole, and ſomething put into them, as alſo into the upper parts of their eares, being pierced in like manner: which as it ſeemed to themſelves to be a point of beauty, ſo it made them appeare to other men to be wonderfull ugly.

Infinite ſtore of gold and ſilver in *America*.

The quantity of gold and ſilver which was found in thoſe parts was incredible, which is the true reaſon wherefore all things in Chriſtendome (as *Bodin de Rep.* obſerveth) do ſerve to be ſold at a higher rate then they were in the daies of our forefathers, when indeed they had not ſo: for as he noteth, it is the plenty of gold and ſilver which is brought from

from this *America*, that maketh money to be in greater ſtore, & ſo may more eaſily be given then it could be in the dayes of our Predeceſſors.

But for the thing it ſelfe, it is teſtified by all Writers that there were in thoſe parts very great Mines of the moſt precious Mettalls, that in the bankes of Rivers, with the waſhing of the water, there was divers times fretted out very good and bigge pieces of gold, which without melting and trying was of reaſonable perfection; and the like was to be found in many places of the Land, when the people did dig for their husbandry, or for any other uſe. Precious Mines.

This made the inhabitants there (for the commonneſſe of it) to account gold and ſilver but as a vile thing; and yet by the reaſon of the colour of it, for variety ſake, to be mingled with the Pearle, divers of them did wear it about their necks and about their arms. And yet we do find that in ſome part of the Weſt *Indies* the Kings did make ſome reckoning of gold, and by fire did

God try it out to the best perfection; as may appeare by *Attabaliba*, who had a great house piled upon the sides with great wedges of gold ready tryed, which he gave to the *Spaniards* for a ransome of his life; and yet they most perfidiously did take his life from him.

Attabaliba his ransome.

The country people exchanged it for bables.

But the meane account ordinarily which the people had of gold, did cause them very readily to bring unto the *Spaniards* at their first arrivall great store of that metall, which they very readily exchanged for the meanest trifles and gew-gawes which the other could bring, even such things as wherewith children do use to play. But there was nothing more acceptable unto them then Axes and Hammers, Knives, and all tooles of Iron, whereof they rather make account to cut downe their timber, to frame it, and to do other such necessaries to their convenient use belonging, then to fight, or to doe hurt each to the other: and therein may appeare the great variety of Gods disposition of his creatures here and there;

there; when in all that maine Continent of *America*, but especially in that which lieth betweene or neere the *Tropickes* there is no Iron or Steele to be found; which without doubt gave great way to the conquest of the strongest places there: as of *Mexico* by name, when armed men with Gunnes, and other instruments of warre, were to fight against them which were little better then naked; and it was rightly upbraided by one of his Countreymen to *Ferdinandus Cortesius* upon one of his returnes from *America*, having made exceeding boast of his great victories in those parts, and comming afterwards in service into *Africke*, where he being hardly laid unto by the *Moores*, and shewing no valour at all, it was remembred unto him, that it was an easie thing for him to doe all those exploits which he cracked so much of in the West-*Indies*, in as much as the people there had nothing to resist

There was nothing more dreadfull to those unarmed men, then the

They dreaded men on horſ-back.

ſight of Horſes and men riding upon them, whereof a very few did quickly over beare many thouſands of them, even almoſt in the beginning of the diſcovery of thoſe parts.

Ferdinandus and *Elizabeth*, then King and Queene of *Caſtile*, and after them *Charles* the fift, the Emperor, who ſucceeded in their right, partly to ſtir up their ſubjects to action, and partly to procure unto themſelves the more treaſure with leſſe expence and trouble of their owne, did give leave unto divers of their ſubjects, that by ſpeciall commiſſion they might paſſe into thoſe parts, and there have ſeverall Quarters and Countries allotted unto them, where they might dig and try out Gold and Silver, on condition, that they did allow cleare unto the King the fifth part of ſuch commodities as did ariſe unto them; and therefore neere unto every Mine and Furnace, the King had his ſpeciall Officers, which did daily attend and take up his Tribute. And to the end that all things might

The King had the fift part for his tribute

might the better be ordered, both there, and in *Spaine* (concerning the affaires of those Countries) the King caused a Councell and Councell-house to be newly erected at *Sivill*, where all things should be handled that did grow to any controversie: and where the intelligences and advertisements might be laid up as in a place of record, which should from time to time bee brought out of *America*: Of this Councell *Peter Martyr* (who wrote the Decades) was one, and continued there till hee was very old; and therefore might upon the surest instructions set downe these things which he committed to story.

A Councell at *Sivill* for the government of *America*.

The desire of gaine caused the *Spaniards* to seeke further into the Countries: but the tyranny and the covetousnesse of the *Spaniards* was such, in taking from them their goods, in deflowring their Wives and Daughters; but especially, in forcing them to labour in their Gold Mines without measure, as if they had beene Beasts; that the people detesting them, and the

Note the *Spaniards* cruelty.

name of Christians for their sakes, did some of them kill themselves, and the mothers destroied their children in their bellies, that they might not be borne to serve so hatefull a Nation: and some of them did in warre conspire against them; so that by slaughter and otherwise the people of the Countrey are almost all wasted now within a hundred yeeres, being before many millions: and those which remaine are as Slaves, and the *Spaniards* almost onely doe inhabite those parts.

His insolency and tyrannizing pride

It is not unknown to all the parts of *Europe*, that the insolencie of the *Spaniards* is very great, even over *Christians*, tyrannizing and playing all outrages whereseever they get men in subjection; and this maketh them so hatefull to the *Portugals* at home, to the *Italians* in *Millain* and *Naples*, but especially to the *Low-country-men*, who have therefore much desired to shake off the yoke of their Governour. Besides that,

Their beastly basenesse.

they are men immoderately given to the lust of the Flesh, making no conscience (even at home) even to get

Bastards

Basterds in their young dayes, and reputing it no infamy unto them to frequent Harlots and Brothel-houses: but when they are abroad, especially in warlike services, they are very outragious, impudently and openly deflouring mens Wives and Daughters. It may easily then be guessed, what disorder they kept in the *West Indies*, where the Countries are hot, and the women were not able to resist their insolencies; and how they did tyrannize over the poore unarmed people, making them to drudge for them, not onely like slaves, but bruit beasts: which grosse over-sight of theirs was at the first so apparent, that all of good mindes did complaine thereof, as appeareth by *Peter Martyr* himselfe, who in his writing to the Pope, and other Princes, doth much deplore the ill usage of them who in name were Christians, towards those simple Infidels. And certainly it caused many of them to blaspheme the name of God, and of Christ, and to renounce their baptisme whereunto they were either forced

Note their inhumanity.

forced or intreated, when they measured the God of the Christians by the actions of his servants, whom they found to be blasphemers and swearers, riotous and great Drunkards, ravenous, tyrannous, and oppressors, unsatiable, covetous, fornicators, beyond measure given to incredible wantonnesse, and exercising even among themselves all kind of envie, contention, murthers, poysonings, and all sort of inhumane behaviour.

The Friars complaint of their cruelty.

Not long after the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, there were certaine Fryars and religious men, who moved with some zeale to draw the people there to the Christian faith, did travell into those parts, that so they might spread abroad the Gospell of Christ: and when they came there, beholding the intemperance of their Countrymen, which turned many away from the profession of Religion, they were much moved in their hearts, and some of them by writings, and some other of them by travelling personally backe againe into *Spaine*, did informe the

King.

King and his Court, how dishonourable a thing it was to the name of Christ, that the poore people should be so abused: and how improbable it was that those courses being continued, any of them would hardly embrace the faith.

The earnest Petition of these, caused *Charles* the fifth, the Emperour and King of *Spaine*, by his Edict and open Proclamation published in the West-*Indies*, to give liberty unto the Inhabitants and Naturalls of the place, that they should be in state of free-men, and not of bond: but his subjects were so inured proudly to domineere over them, that this did little amend the condition of the people. *Note.*

Since these daies notwithstanding the blind zeal of the *Spaniards* hath been such, as that the Kings have bin at some cost, and other men also have been at great charge to erect divers Monasteries and religious Houses there, and many have taken the pains to goe out of *Europe*, (as they thinke for Christs sake) to reside as Monks and Friars in *America*.

There

There be eſtabliſhed ſome Biſhoprickes there, and other governments Eccleſiaſticall, and the Maſſe is there publiſhed, and Latine Service, according to the cuſtome of the Church of *Rome*, labouring to Root out their infidelity, but mingling the Chriſtian Religion with much Popiſh ſuperſtition.

Mexico deſcribed. By reaſon that the Countrey is exceeding rich and fruitfull, the *Spaniards* with great deſire did ſpread themſelves towards the North, where they found ſome more reſiſtance, although nothing in compariſon of Warriours: but the greateſt of their labour was to conquer the Kingdome of *Mexico*; which *Mexico* is a City very great, and as populous almoſt as any in the World; ſtanding in the middeſt of a great Marſh or Fen. The conquerour of this was *Ferdinandus Corteſius*, ſo much renowned in *Spaine* unto this day.

If there were any thing at all in theſe Weſt-*Indies* which might ſavour of civilitie, or any orderly kind

kinde of government, it was in the Kingdome of *Mexico*: where it appeared unto the *Spaniards*, that there is a certaine ſetled ſtate, which was kept within compaſſe by ſome decrees and cuſtomes of their owne: and which was able to make ſome reſiſtance (as it may be tearmed) if it be compared with the other inhabitants of *America*; although little, if it be conferred with the courſes of Chriſtendome: But the pollicie of the *Spaniards* was, that by private meanes they came to underſtand of a King that confined neere upon *Mexico*, who as hee was of good ſtrength, ſo was he of exceeding malice towards theſe his borderers, and by his forces and intelligence *Ferdinandus Corteſius* and his company came to have their will upon *Mexico*.

In this Countrey there ſtandeth a very great Lake, which at the one end is very large and almoſt round; but towards the other end doth contract it ſelfe againe into

A great Lake.

a narrow room, and then ſpreadeth wide againe and round, onely about the third part of the compaſſe of the greater end. In the leſſer of the two, there are ſet ſome Houſes in foure or five ſeverall places, which repreſent our Villages: but in the greater part of the Lake ſtandeth *Mexico* it ſelfe, being a City built of bricke, to a good and elegant proportion, where the water iſſueth into divers ſtreets of it, as it is in *Venice*, and from ſome part whereof there are divers Bridges unto the maine Land, made alſo of brick: but from the other ſides men doe come by boats, whereof there is abundant ſtore continually going in that Lake

The Writers doe record, that there is to be found in this City abundance of all kind of proviſion, but eſpecially Fruits, and other delightfull things, which are brought in from other parts of the Countrey.

Mexico the chief City of all thoſe quarters.

This was the chiefe City of all thoſe quarters, before the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, and in ſubjection

on thereunto were many large Provinces, extending themselves every way: so that the King of this place was a Prince of great estate. And accordingly thereunto the *Spaniards* at this day have made it their chiefe and royall City, where the King keepes his Vice-Roy of *Mexico* for the West-*Indies*, as he hath his Vice-roy at *Goa* for the East-*Indies*: and from thence have all the parts of *America* (but especially that which they call *Hispania nova*) their directions; and hence they fetch their Lawes, Ordinances, and determinations, unlesse it be such great causes as are thought fit to bee referred to the Councell of *Spaine*.

The Sea which confineth neerest unto this City is called the Gulph of *Mexico*; where, as in divers other Bayes or Gulphes, the streame or current is such, that ships cannot passe directly too and fro, but especially out of the Gulph, that they are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the South. The Gulph of *Mexico*.

In

Divers Ilands in the Gulph of *Mexico.*

In and neere unto this Gulph are divers Ilands, conquered and inhabited by the *Spaniards*; as the forenamed *Cuba*, and *Hiſpaniola*, where the *Spaniards* were viſited by our *Engliſh* in the time of Queene *Elizabeth*, and their Townes of *Sancto Domingo* and *Saint Jago* taken by Sir *Francis Drake*; as alſo *Jarvaica* and *Boriquen*, otherwiſe called the Iland of Saint *Phu*, where the Earle of *Cumberland* tooke the Towne of *Porto-Ricco*, and many other Ilands of leſſe note.

Ibid. 293.283

In the Sea coaſts of all this *Nova Hiſpania*, the Kings of *Spaine* have built many Townes and Caſtles, and therein have erected divers Furnaces and Forges, for the Trying and Fining of their Gold.

They that doe write of the diſcovery of the Weſt-*Indies*, doe report that when *Columbus* at the firſt went thitherward, in their greateſt diſtraction and doubtfulneſſe of minde, whether to goe forward or backward; and *Columbus* had begged onely two or three daies reſpite, there

there was one of his company, who after the Sea manner going up to discover the Land, did espie some fire: for the which, being so happy and lucky a token, he did hope to receive at the hands of the King of *Spaine* some bountifull reward: but when he returned home there was nothing at all given unto him, which he tooke with that malecontentednesse and disdain, that he fled over into *Africa*, and there among the *Moores* did apostate and renounce the Christian faith, so that he became a *Saracen*. *Note.*

Of the parts of America towards the North.

THe rumour of the discovery of these parts being blown over Christendome, and the great quantity of the Land, together with the fruitfulnesse thereof being reported abroad, some other Nations did enterprize to set foot therein: as namely the *French-men*, who sent certaine ships to a part

part of this Countrey, lying North from *Hiſpania nova* ſome few degrees without the *Tropicke* of *Cancer*; into which when they had arrived, becauſe of the continuall greenneſſe of the ground and Trees, (as if it had bin a perpetuall ſpring) they called it *Florida*: where after ſome few of them had for a time ſetled themſelves, the *Spaniards* tooke notice of it, and being unwilling to endure any ſuch neighbours, they came ſuddenly on them, and moſt cruelly ſlew them all, without taking any ranſome. And the *French* in revenge of this deed of the *Spaniards* came in againe afterwards into this countrey, and ſlew thoſe that were the ſlayers of their Country-men: yet the *Spaniards*, for want of men, are not able to inhabite that Countrey, but leave it to the old people.

And named it *Florida.*

The river *Mayo.*

The *French* had built in *Florida* upon the River of *Mayo*, where they were vifited by our Sir *John Hawkins*, a Fort which they called Fort *Carolin*, and had reaſonably aſſured themſelves for their defence

fence against the Natives: but some malitious spirits amongst them fled to the *Spaniards*, with whom they returne againe into *Florida* to the murther and overthrow of their own Countrey-men.

He who list to see both the attempt of the *French-men* for the inhabiting of that part, and the usage of the *Spaniards* towards them, let him read the *Expedition into Florida*, which is the end of *Benzo* his story concerning the *New found World*; and there he shall finde both the covetous and insatiable nature of the *Spaniards*; who would not endure the *French* neere unto them, although there was Land sufficient, and much to spare for both of them; also their perfidiousnesse in breaking of Oaths and promises, and their unchristian cruelty, whereby they massacred all.

Note the *Spaniards* unchristian cruelty.

The *Spaniards* also to the number of three hundred foot, and two hundred horse, under the conduct of *Ferdinando de Soto*, entred *Florida* about the yeere of our Lord 1550.

and

and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large, and after foure or five yeeres continuance in that Countrey, betooke themselves againe from thence, and went to new *Spaine*, landing at *Panuc* in Ships and Vessells that they had built in *Florida*. And in all that time notwithstanding many conflicts with the natives, and divers discommodities and wants which they sustained in the countrey, they lost but two hundred men.

After this departure of the *Spaniards* out of *Florida*, brought thither by *Ferdinando de Sota*, who died in the Countrey: after the defeat of the *French*, and their revenge againe taken on the *Spaniards*, the King of *Spaine* sent thither some small Forces to take possession of the Countrey, and sit downe there; for no other end, as it is thought, but to keepe out other Nations from entring there: the one halfe whereof set downe on the River of Saint *Augustine*, and the other halfe a dozen leagues from

from thence, to the Northward, at a place by them called Saint *Helena*.

In the yeere 1586. as Sir *Francis Drake* came coasting along from *Cartagena*, a City in the maine land to which he put over, and tooke it, after he departed from *Sancto Domingo*, when the mortality that was amongst our *English* had made them to give over their enterprize, to goe ~~with~~ for *Nombre de Dios*, and so over land to *Panama*, there to have stricken the stroake for the Treasure) he was on the coast of *Florida*, in the height of thirty, our men discryed on the shore a place built like a Beacon, which was made for men to discover to Sea-ward: so comming to the Shore, they marched along the Rivers side, till they came to a Fort built all of whole Trees, which the *Spaniards* called the Fort of Saint *John*, where the King entertained halfe his Forces that he then had in the Countrey, which were an hundred and fifty Souldiers; the like number being at Saint *Helena*, all of them

Sir *Francis Drakes* voiage. 278

them under the government of *Petro Melendez*, Nephew to the Admirall *Melendez*, that fifteene or sixteene yeeres before had been to bring with our *English* in the bay of *Mexico*; this fort our *English* took, and not farre from thence the towne also of Saint *Augustine* upon the same River, where resolving to undertake also the enterprize of Saint *Helena*, when they came to the Havens mouth where they should enter, they durst not for the dangerous shoals: wherefore they forsooke the place, coasting along to *Virginia*, where they tooke in Mr *Ralph Lane* and his company, and so came into *England*, as you shall hear when we speak of *Virginia*. 287

In these Northerne parts of *America*, but especially within the main Continent, some have written (but how truely I cannot tell) that there is a Sea which hath no entercourse at all with the Ocean: so that if there be any third place beside the *Mare Caspium*, and the *Mare Mortuum* in *Palestina*, which retained in it self great saltnesse, and 323.2

yet

yet mingleth not with the other sea, it is in these Countries.

There is also in new *Spain* a great salt Lake, as big or bigger then the dead Sea of *Palestina*, in the midst of which stands the great City of *Tenustitan*, or *Mexico*, the Mistris or Imperiall City of those parts: and on the Banks or sides of that Lake many other Cities also beside, which though they are but little in comparison of the greatnesse of *Tenustitan*, yet of themselves are great. This *Tenustitan* is supposed to consist of 60. thousand houses, as you may read in the 3. Chap. of the 5. of the *Decades*: and this City standing in the midst and center of this salt Lake, goe which way you will from the Continent to the City, it is at least a league and an halfe, or two leagues, on the Lake unto it: some of the other Cities are said to be thirty, some of forty thousand Houses: the names of these are *Mesiquale-cingo*, *Colnacana*, *Wichilabasco*, *Iztapalapa*, and others: the Lake, though it bee in the midst

Foure Cities more in *America*.

of the Land, hath his *fluxus & refluxus*, his ebbing and flowing, like the Sea, and yet seventy leagues distant from the Sea.

But certaine it is, that towards the South of these parts, which is the Northerne part of *Hispania nova*, above *Mexico*, there is a burning hill, which often times breaketh out into flames, as *Vesuvius* in *Campania* did in the dayes of the elder *Pliny*, and as *Ætna* hath done many ages since and before.

The burning hill in *America*.

Peter Martyr in his fift of his *Decades* saith, that eight leagues from *Temistitan* or *Mexico*, as *Ferdinando Cortes* went thither from the *Chiautute Calez*, there is a Hill called of the Inhabitants *Popocatepeque*, as much as to say, *A smoakie mountaine*, at the top whereof there is a hole of a league and a halfe wide, out of which are cast fire and stones with whirle-winds; and that the thickneſſe of the ashes lying about the Hill is very great. It is reported also else where of this Hill, that the flames and ashes thereof oft times destroy the fields and

A strange fire.

and Gardens thereabouts. When *Cortes* went by it, he sent ten *Spaniards*, with Guides of the Countrey, to see and make report thereof unto him; two of which ten venturing further then the rest, saw the mouth of this fiery gulph at the hils top: and had they not happily soon returned towards their fellowes, and sheltered themselves under a rocke on the side of the hill, such a multitude of stones were cast out with the flame, that by no means they could have escaped.

The Englishmen also, desirous by Navigation to adde something unto their owne Countrey, as before time they had travelled toward the farthest North part of *America*, so lately finding that part which lieth betweene *Florida* and *Nova Francia* was not inhabited by any Christians, and was a Land fruitfull and fit to plant in, they sent thither two severall times, two severall companies, as Colonies to inhabite that part; which in remembrance of the Virginity of their Queene they called *Virginia*. But this voyage

Of *Virginia* the first plantation 284

being enterprized upon by private men, and being not throughly followed by the State, the poſſeſſion of this *Virginia* for that time was diſcontinued, and the Countrey left to the old inhabitants.

The ſecond plantion.

There were ſome Engliſh people, who after they had underſtood the calmneſſe of the Climate, and goodneſſe of the ſoile, did upon the inſtigation of ſome Gentlemen of *England*, voluntarily offer themſelves, even with their Wives and children, to goe into thoſe parts to inhabite; but when the moſt of them came there (upon ſome occaſions) they returned home againe the firſt time: which cauſed that the ſecond yeere there was a great company tranſported thither, who were provided of many neceſſaries, and continued there over a whole winter, under the guiding of M. *Lane*: but not finding any ſuſtenance in the Country (which could well brooke with their nature) and being too meanely provided of Corne and Victuals from *England*, they

they had like to have perished with famine; and therefore thought themselves happy when Sir *Francis Drake*, comming that way from the Westerne-*Indies*, would take them into his ships, and bring them home into their native Countrey. Yet some there were of those *English*, which being left behind, ranged up and down the country (and hovering about the Sea-coast) made meanes at last (after their enduring much misery) by some Christian ships to be brought back again into *England*.

While they were there inhabiting there were some children borne and baptized in those parts, and they might well have endured the countrey, if they might have had such strength as to keepe off the inhabitants from troubling them in tilling the ground, and reaping such Corne as they would have sowed.

Againe in the dayes of our now raigning Soveraigne, in the yeere of our Lord 1606. the English planted themselves in *Virginia*, under the degrees 37, 38, 39. where The third plantation

they doe to this day continue, and have built three Townes and Forts, as namely *James*-town and *Henrico*, Fort *Henricke* and Fort *Charles*, with others, which they hold and inhabite; sure retreats for them against the force of the natives, and reasonable secured places against any power that may come against them by Sea.

Of the *Summer Ilands.*

In the same height, but a good distance from the coast of *Virginia*, lyeth the Iland called by the *Spaniards La Bermuda*, but by our *English*, the *Summer Ilands*, which of late is inhabited also by our Country-men.

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North ward from them on the coast lieth *Norumbega*, which is the South part of that which the *French* men did without disturbance of any Christian for a time possesse. For the *French* men did discover a large part of *America*, towards the Circle *Articke*, and did build there some Townes, and named it of their own Country, *Nova Francia.*

As our *English*. men have adventured very farre for the discovery of new found lands: so with very great

great labour and diligence they attempted to open something higher then *Nova Francia:* and therefore with some Ships they did passe thither, and entred upon the Land, from whence they brought some of the people whose countenance was very tawny and dusky; which commeth not by any heat, but the great cold of the Climate, chilling and pricking them: but the digestion and stomacke of these people is very good, insomuch that like unto the *Tartars*, and some other Northern Nations, their feeding was (for the most part) upon raw meat, their manners otherwise being barbarous and suitable to their diet. 92

They had little leatherne Boats, wherein they would fish neare the brinkes of the Sea, and at their pleasure would carry them from place to place on their backs.

Notwithstanding all their paines there taken, it was a great errour and ignorance in our men, when they supposed, that they should find good store of Gold-mines in those quarters: for the Country is so cold,

that it is not possible to finde there any full concoction of the sunne, to breed and worke such a metall within the ground; and therefore howsoever they brought home some store of earth, which they supposed to be Ore, and of shining stones; yet when it came to the tryall it proved to be nothing worth, but verified the Proverb, *All is not Gold that glisters.* 193

In very many parts of these Northerne Countries of *America*, there is very fit and opportune fishing some pretty way within the sea, and therefore divers Nations of *Europe* doe yeerely send Fishers thither, with shipping and great store of salt: where when they have taken fish, and dried it, and salted it at the land, they bring it home into *Christendome*, and utter it commonly by the name of *New found-land fish.*

The fish of *New-found-land*

The English about the yeer 1570 did adventure farre for to open the North parts of *America*, and sayled as farre as the very Circle *Articke*, hoping to have found a passage by the North to the *Molucoes*, 66

soes, and to *China*, which hitherto neither by the North of *Asia*, nor by the North of *America* could be effected by them, by reason of the very great cold and ice in the climate.

The rest of the Iland (being a huge space of earth,) hath not hitherto by any Christian to any purpose been discovered; but by those neere the sea coast it may be gathered, that they all which doe there inhabite, are men rude and uncivill, without the knowledge of God. Yet on the Northwest part of *America*, some of our English men going through the straights of *Magellane*, and passing towards the North by *Hispania nova*, have touched on a Countrey, where they have found good entertainment, and the King thereof yeelded himselfe to the subjection of the Queene of *England*: whereupon they termed it *Nova Albion*. *Nova Albion.*

Sir *Francis Drake*, who toucht upon that Country, and for some pretty time had his abode there, doth report in his Voyage, that the Countrey is very good, yeelding

much ſtore of divers fruits, delightfull both to the eye and taſte: and that the people are apt enough by hoſpitality to yeeld favour and entertainment to ſtrangers: but it is added withall, that they are marvellouſly addicted to Witch-craft, and adoration of Devils; from which they could not be perſwaded to abſtain, even in the very preſence of our Country-men.

Of Peru, and Braſile.

The *Portugals* diſcovery of *Braſile.*

WHen the *Portugals* had firſt begun their Navigation by *Africk* into the East-*Indies*, ſome of them intending to have held their courſe Eaſtward unto *Caput bonæ ſpei*, were driven ſo far Weſt-ward by tempeſt, that they landed in a large & great Country, which by a generall name is called *Braſilia*, where they began to enter trafficke, and with Towns and Caſtles to plant themſelves, before that the *Spaniard* had diſcovered *Peru*, which is the South

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part

part of *America*. So that at this day whatsoever the King of *Spain* hath in *Brasilia*, it is in the right of the Crown of *Portugall*. 233

Wee may read in *Gaicciardine*, how when the *Spaniards* towards the West, and the *Portugals* towards the East, had descryed many new-found lands, there grew great contention betweene them, what should bee appropriated unto the one, and what might be seized on by the other; therefore for the better establishing of peace amongst them, they had both recourse unto *Alexander* the sixt, who was Pope in the yeere 1492 and somewhat before and after: and he taking on him (after the proud manner of the Bishops of *Rome*) to dispose of it, which belonged not unto him, did set downe an order betweene them; which was, that all the degrees of longitude, being 360. in the Globe being divided into two parts, the *Spaniards* should take one, and the *Portugals* the other: so that in this division they were to begin in those degrees, under

der which some of *Peru* standeth; from the which they counting forwards towards the East, did allow *Brasilia*, and 180. degrees to the *Portugals* Eastwardy and so from *Brasilia* Westward to the *Spaniards* as many: so that hee had in his portion all *America* except *Brasilia*.

A large countrey, and much inhabited.

This country is large, having in it many people, and severall Kingdomes, which are not all possessed by the *Portugals*; but so, that other *Christians*, as namely the *Frenchmen* being driven out of their Countrey for Religion, have set foot in there, though afterwards againe they have abandoned it.

What the *Portugals* do at this day in *Brasilia*, I know not; but it is likely now, that whatsoever there is held by the *Christians*, is reputed to be under the *Spaniards*, as many other parts of *Brasile* promiscuously are: yet certaine it is, that now almost 40. yeeres since some of the *Frenchmen*, which professed sincere religion, and could not then be suffered quietly to live in *France*, did provide certain

certain shipping, and under the conduct of one *Villagagno* a Knight of *Malta*, but their own country-man, did goe thither, and continued there by the space of one yeer, having Ministers and Preachers among them, and the exercise of the Word and Sacraments: but after, by the evil counsell of some of the chiefe Rulers of *France*, which were addicted unto the Pope, the heart of *Villagagno* was drawn away, insomuch that he contumeliously using the Pastors, and chiefe of that company, did force them to retire into *France*: so that the habitation there was then utterly relinquished, and hath not since been continued by any of the *French*. *Note.*

There is a learned man, one *Johannes Lyreus*, who was in their voyage and hath written a Tract, called *Navigatio in Brasiliam*, which is very well worth the reading, not onely to see what did befall him and his company, but what the manners of that people, with whom they did converse. The inhabitants here are men also utterly unlearned; but

but men more ingenuous then the common sort of the *Americans*; goodly of body, and straight of proportion, going alwaies naked; reasonable good Warriours after their Country fashion, using to fat such enemies as they take in the warres, that afterwards they may devoure them, which they doe with great pleasure. For divers of the people of those quarters, as the *Caribees*, and the *Cannibals*, and almost all, are eaters of mans flesh.

The abundance of *Brasil* wood.

In this Country groweth abundance of that wood which since is brought into *Europe*, to die red colours, and is of the place whence it commeth called *Brasil* wood; the trees whereof are exceeding great.

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The people of *Brasil*, where *Lyrius* and his fellowes lived, are called by the name of *Tauvanpinambaltis*, by description of whose qualities, many things may be learned concerning the rest of the inhabitants neere thereabout.

First then, they have no letters among them, and yet seeme to be very capable of any good understanding:

standing: as appeared by the speech of some of them, reproving the *French*-men for their great greedinesse and covetousnesse of gain, when they would take so much paines, as to come from another end of the world to get commodities there. Their computation is onely by the Sunne and Moon, whom they hold to be of a Divine nature: and although they know nothing truely concerning God, yet they have a darke opinion that the soule doth live after the separation from the body. Their Religion. 253

The men and women thorowout the whole Country doe goe starke naked, even very few of them having any thing on to cover their privities; onely some of them doe pull some kinde of ornaments thorow their eares, and the most of them have their lower lip boared thorow with a great hole, therein putting some device or other. Their apparell.

They looke very disguisedly, but they are wonderfull straight of limb and proportion, insomuch that the Authour writeth, that in all the The proportion of the Inhabitants.

the time wherein he lived among them, he saw not one crooked backt or mishapen in any part: whereof seeking to give a reason, he ascribeth it to this; that their children are never swathed, or bound about with any thing when they are first born, but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lye: which beds are devised of Cotton wooll, and hung up betweene two trees not far from the ground, in the which flagging down in the middle, men and their wives and their children doe lye together.

But whether this be the true reason of the straightnesse of their bodies, it may be doubted, from the authority of St. *Hierom*, who in one of his treatises mentioning that the children of the noblest and greatest *Romans* in his time were very crooked, when other which were bred of meaner parents were not so, imputeth it to this cause, that the Gentlewomen of *Rome*, in a kind of wantonnesse did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people did, and that thereby their joynts

and

and members not being tied and restrained within compasse, did flye out of proportion.

Certainly, howsoever there may be some reasons naturally given of these things, it is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.

The men of these parts are very strong, and able of body, and therefore either give sound strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shoots with their bowes, wherof they have plenty: and if any of them be taken in the wars (after they have bin crammed of purpose to be eaten of their enemies) they are brought forth to execution, wherein marvellous willingly they doe yeeld themselves to death, as supposing that nothing can be more honourable unto them, then to be taken, and to die for their Country. Hee therefore who is to kill the other, doth with very much insolency and pride insult over him which is to be slain, saying, thou art he which wouldst have spoiled and

Note.

destroyed

ſtroied us and ours, but now I am to recompence thee for thy paines: and the other without all feare replies, Yea, I am he that would have done it, and would have made no ſpare, if I had proſpered in mine intent; and other ſuch ſutable words, ſhewing their reſolution to conquer, or willingly to die in the common cauſe of themſelves and their people. It is ſtrange to ſee the inhumane and unnatural cuſtome which many of the people of the Weſt-*Indies* have; for there are whole Ilands full of ſuch Canibals as doe eat mans fleſh; and among the reſt theſe *Tonoupinambaltii* are famous that way; who when they are diſpoſed to have any great meeting, or to have any ſolemne feaſt, they kill ſome of their adverſaries, whom they keep in ſtore for that purpoſe, and cutting him out into collops, which they call *Boucan*, they will lay them upon the coals, and for divers dayes together make great mirth in devouring them: wherein they have this faſhion, very ſtrange, that ſo long as they are in their eating baniquet, al-

The *Canibals* or man-eaters, which is the countrey *Cuſtome.*

although it continue divers dayes, they doe never drinke at all, but afterwards, when they are disposed to fall to drinking of a certaine liquour which they have amongst them, they will continue bousing at it for two or three whole daies, and in the meane time never eat. In many parts both of *Hispania nova*, and *Peru*, as also in the Ilands neere adjoyning, they have an hearbe whereof they make great use; of which some is brought into divers parts of *Europe*, under the name of *Tobacco*, *Petum*, or *Nicosiana*, although we have also much counterfeit of the same: the people of those parts doe use it as Physicke to purge themselves of humours, and they apply it also to the filling of themselves, the smoake of it being received through a leafe, or some such hollow thing, into the nostrils, head and stomack, and causing the party which receiveth it, to lye as if hee were drunke or dead for a space, needing no food or nourishment in the meane while. Whereof it cannot be denied, but that it is possible

Their great use of Tobacco.

that

that by preſcript of Phyſicke it may be ſerviceable for ſome purpoſes among us; although that alſo it be very diſputable, in as much as they who ſpeake moſt highly of it, muſt and doe confeſſe that the force of it is obſtupefactive, and no other, whereby it produceth his owne effects, and wiſe men ſhould be wary and ſparing in receiving of ſuch a thing. But when we do conſider the vain and wanton uſe which many of our country-men have of late taken up, in receiving of this *Tobacco*, not onely many times in a day, but even at meat, and by the way, to the great waſte both of their purſe and of their bodies, we may well deplore the vanity of the nation, who thereby propoſe themſelves as ridiculous to the *French*, and other our neighbours. And certainly, if it were poſſible that our worthy, warlike, and valiant Progenitors might behold their manners, (who doe moſt delight therein) they would wonder what a generation had ſucceeded in their roomes, who addict themſelves to ſo fond, and worſe

Note.

then

then effeminate passion.

Benzo, who lived among them of the West-*Indies*, doth call the smell of it a *Tartarus* and hellish savour: And whosoever looketh into those Bookes, which our *Christians* travelling thither have written concerning those West-*Indies*, shall finde that the inhabitants there doe use it most as a remedy against that which is called *Lues venerea*, whereunto many of them are subject, being uncleane in their conversation; and that not onely in fornication and adultery with women, but also their detestable and execrable sinne of *Sodomy*. Note this ye Tobacconists.

After that the *Spaniards* had for a time possessed *Hispania nova*, for the desire of Gold and Pearle some of them travelled toward the *South*: and as by water they found the Sea West-ward from *Peru*, which is alwayes very calme, and is by them called the South sea, as the other wherein *Cuba* standeth is tearmed the North sea, so by land they found that huge and mighty 318

Country,

A description of the people of *Peru.*

Countrey, which is called *Peru*, wherein the people are (for the most part) very barbarous, and without God; men of great stature, yea, some of them farre higher then the ordinary sort of men in *Europe*; using to shoot strongly with Bowes made of Fish-bones, and most cruell people to their enemies.

Our English people who have travelled that way, do in their writings confesse that they saw upon the South of *Peru* very huge and tall men, who attempting upon them when they put to land for fresh water, were much frighted with their Guns, or else doubtlesse had offered violence unto them; which our men fearing, got them away as speedily as they could.

There was one *Petrus de Cieca*, a *Spaniard*, who when he had travelled two and twenty yeeres, returned backe againe into *Europe*, and wrote an excellent Booke of the Discovery of that whole Country. And he amongst other things doth record, that there are found in some parts of *Peru*, very huge and mighty bones

bones of men that had bin Gyants, who dwelt and were buried there.

Amongst these the *Spaniards* (partly by force, but especially by perfidious treason) did get infinite sums of Gold and Pearles, wherewith being allured, they hoped for more, by reason that a great part thereof lyeth under the *Zona torrida*, and that caused them to spread themselves here and there, as farre as they durst in the countrey, where in some places they digged Gold out of the earth; and in some other they found it ready digged and tryed unto their hands by the people of the Country, which had used that Trade before their comming thither. The riches of the country of *Peru*.

Among other creatures which are very famous in this *Peru*, there is a little beast called *Cincia*, which is no bigger then a Fox, the tayl whereof is long, the feet short, and the head like a very Fox, which hath a bag hanging under her belly, whereinto she doth use to put her young, when she seeth them in danger of any hunter or passenger. A strange story of the beast *Cincia*.

That

That *Petrus de Cieca* (of whom mention was made before) telleth that himself saw one of them, which had no lesse then seven young ones lying about her: but as soon as she perceived that a man was comming neere unto her, she presently got them into her bag, and ran away with such incredible swiftnesse as one would not have imagined.

275 After the *Spaniards* had conquered *Mexico*, they discovered *Peru*, travelling towards the South, and as they prevailed against the *Mexicans*, taking part with an enemy neighbour; so finding two brothers

266 striving in *Peru*, *Guascar* and *Atabaliba*, they so demeaned themselves in their difference, that they ruined both, and got there incredible store of Gold.

The first attempters against the *Peruvians*.

The first that attempted against the *Peruvians*, and destroyed their Kings, were *James* of *Almagra*, and the two brothers of *Pizarres*: but dealing treacherously and cruelly with the *Peruvians*, they long enjoyed not their victory, but all of them dyed a violent death.

The

The people of *Peru* are in many places much wiser then those of *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and some other parts of the Continent where the *Spaniards* first landed, and therefore they have some orders and solemne customes among them; as among the rest, they do bury their dead with observable ceremonies, laying up their bodies with great solemnity into a large house prepared for that purpose.

They have also in one Province there a custome of carrying newes and messages very speedily, to the end the King and Governour of the Country may presently take advertisement of any thing which falleth out; and this is not on horse-back, or by the Dromedary or Elke, as they use in other places, but onely men who passe over Rockes and thorow Bushes the next way, and in certain set places there be alwayes fresh Posts, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other.

The *Spaniards* have here and there scatteringly upon the Sea-coasts set up some Towns and Castles, but are

not able to poſſeſſe almoſt any thing of the land: neither have they as yet diſcovered the inward parts thereof, though daily they ſpread themſelves more and more; inſomuch that it is ſuppoſed, that within theſe ſeven yeeres laſt paſt they have gotten into *Guiana*, where in former time no ſtrength of that Nation hath been.

Guiana.

Guiana is a Country which lieth to the North ſea, in the ſame height as *Peru* to the South (as it is deſcribed) about five degrees from the *Æquinoctiall*, and that (as I take it) towards the South.

The richneſſe and pleaſantneſſe of the countrey.

The Country is ſuppoſed to bee exceeding rich, and to have in it many mines of gold (which have not yet bin touched, or at leaſt but very lately,) & to be exceeding fertile, and delightfull otherwiſe, although it lie in the heat of *Zona torrida:* but there is ſuch ſtore of rivers and freſh waters in every part thereof, and the ſoile it ſelf hath ſuch correſpondency thereunto, that it is reported to be as green and pleaſant to the eye as any place in the world.

Some of our *Engliſhmen* did with great

great labour & danger, paſſe by water into the heart of the country, and earneſtly deſired that ſome forces of the *Engliſh* might be ſent thither, and a Colony erected there: by reaſon of the diſtance of the place, & the great hazard, that if it ſhould not ſucceed well it might prove diſhonourable to our nation; and withall, becauſe the *Spaniards* have great companies and ſtrength, although not in it, yet many waies about it, that intendment was diſcontinued.

In divers parts of this *Peru*, and neer unto *Guiana*, there are very many great rivers, which as they are fit for any navigation that ſhould be attempted to go up within the land, ſo otherwiſe they muſt needs yeeld health and fruitfulneſſe to thoſe that inhabite there. The greateſt of theſe rivers is that which ſome call *Oregliana*, or the river of the *Amazones*. And next is the river *Maragnone*, and down towards *Magellane* ſtraights *Rio de la Plata*: and our *Engliſhmen* do ſpeak of the river *Orinoque*; in the greateſt of which this is famous, that for a good ſpace after they have

The river of the Amazons.

run into the main sea, yea, some write twenty or thirty Miles, they keepe themselves unmixt with the salt water, so that a very great way within the sea, men may take up as freshwater, as if they were neere the Land.

Sir Walter Ralegh did first discover it to the *English.*

The first of our Nation that sailed to *Guiana*, and made report thereof unto us was *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who travelled far up into the country upon the River *Orinoque:* after him, one or two voyages thither did captaine *Kemish* make, and now lately Captain *Harecourt*, with others, have visited that Country, where our men continued the space or three or foure yeers, being kindly intreated of the natives, who much desire them to come and make some plantation amongst them, hoping by them to be defended against the *Spaniards*, whom they greatly hate and feare. When *Sir Walter Raleigh* came to *Guiana* he overthrew the *Spaniards* that were in *Trinidado*, and tooke *Bereo* their Captain or Generall prisoner: he loosed and set at liberty foure or five Kings of the people of that Countrey, that *Bereo* kept in chains,

They hate the *Spaniards*, and love the *English.*

chains, and sent them home to their own: which deed of his did win him the hearts of the people, and make them much to favour our *English* at this day.

Divers also of that country, which amongst them are men of note, have beene brought over into *England*, and here living many yeeres, are by our men brought home to their owne Countrey; whose reports and knowledge of our Nation is a cause that they have been well entreated of these *Guianeans*, and much desired to plant themselves among them.

A strange story.

Our men that travelled to *Guiana*, amongst other things most memorable, did report, and in writing delivered to the World, that neere unto *Guiana*, and not far from those places where themselves were, there were men without heads; which seemed to maintaine the opinion to be true which in old time was conceived by the Historians and Philosophers, that there were *Acephali*, whose eyes were in their brests, and the rest of their face there also scitu-

ted: and this our *English* travellers have reported to be so ordinarily and confidently mentioned unto them in those parts where they were that no sober man should any way doubt of the truth thereof.

Now because it may appeare that the matter but is fabulous, in respect of the truth of Gods creating of them, and that the opinion of such strange shapes and monsters as were said to be in old time, that is, men with heads like Dogs, some with eares downe to their ankles, others with one huge foot alone, wherupon they did hop from place to place, was not worthy to be credited, although Sir *Iohn Mandevile* of late age fondly hath seemed to give credit and authority thereunto; yea, and long since he who tooke upon him the name of S. *Augustine*, in writing that counterfeit Booke *Ad fratres in Eremo*: It is fit that the certainty of the matter concerning these in *Peru* should be known: and that is, that in *Quinbaia*, and some other parts of *Peru*, the men are borne as in other places, and yet by devises which they have

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Note.

have, after the birth of Children, when their bones and griſtles, and other parts are yet tender and fit to be faſhioned, they do cruſh downe the heads of the children unto the breaſts and ſhoulders, and do with frames of wood, and other ſuch devices keep them there, that in time they grow continuate to the upper part of the trunke of the body, and ſo ſeem to have no necks or heads. And againe, ſome other of them thinking that the ſhape of the head is very decent, if it be long and erect after the faſhion of a Sugar-loaf, do frame ſome other to that forme by ſuch woodden inſtruments, as they have for that purpoſe, and by binding and ſwathing them to keepe them ſo afterwards. And that this is the cuſtome of thoſe people, and that there is no other matter in it, *Petrus de Cieca*, who travelled almoſt all over *Peru*, and is a grave and ſober writer, in his deſcription of thoſe Countries, doth report.

Their ſtrange devices to take fowls

There be in ſome parts of *Peru*, people which have a ſtrange device for the catching of divers ſorts of

fowls, wherein they especially desire to take such as have their feathers of pied, orient, and various colours; and that not so much for the flesh of them, which they may eat, as for their feathers, whereof they make garments; either short, as Cloaks; or as Gownes, long to the ground; and those their greatest Nobles doe weare, being curiously wrought, and by order, as appeareth by some of them being brought into *England*.

And here by this mention of feathers, it is not amisse to specifie, that in the Sea, which is the Ocean lying betwixt *Europe* & *America*, there be divers flying fishes, yet whose wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a Bat or Rear-mouse: and these living sometimes in the water, and flying sometimes in the ayre, are well accepted in neither place: for below, either ravenous fishes are ready to devoure them: or above the Sea-fowles are continually beating at them.

Divers flying fishes.

Some of the *Spaniards*, desirous to see how farre this Land of *Peru* did goe towards the South, travelled downe,

downe, till at length they found the Lands end, and a little straight or narrow sea, which did run from the maine Ocean toward *Africk* into the South sea.

One *Magelanus* was he that found this straight, and although it be dangerous, passed through it, so that of his name it is called *Fretum Magellanicum*, or *Magellans* straights. *Magellanus* straights.

And this is the way whereby the *Spaniards* do passe to the back-side of *Peru* & *Hispania nova*, & whosoever will compasse the whole world (as some of our *English* men have done) he must of necessity (for any thing that is yet knowne) passe through this narrow straight. *Ferdinandus Magellanus* having a great mind to travell, and being very desirous to go unto the *Molucco* Ilands by some other way then by the back side of *Africke*, if it might be, did in the yeer 1520. set forth from *Sivill* in *Spain* with five ships, and travelled toward the West *Indies*, & went so far towards the South as that he came to the lands end, where he holding his course, in a narrow passage

towards the West, for the space of divers dayes, did at the length peaceably passe through the straights, and came into a great sea, which some after his name do call *Mare Magellanicum*, some others *Mare pacificum*, because of the great calmnesse and quietnesse of the waters there; but most commonly it is tearmed the South Sea; the length whereof he passed in the space of three moneths and 20. daies, and came unto the *Moluccoes*, where being set upon by the East *Indian* people, himself & many of his company were slain: and yet one of his ships (as the *Spaniards* do write) called *Victoria*, did get away from those *Moluccoes*, and returning by the *Cape Bonæ spei* on the South side of *Africk* came safe into *Spain*.

The south Sea. 305

The *Moluccoes*.

Magellane the first that ever compassed the World.

So that it may be truely said, that if not *Magellanus*, yet some of his company were the first that did ever compasse the World through all the degrees of longitude.

Johannes Lyrius, in the end of his Book *De navigatione in Brasiliam*, doth tell that Sir *Francis Drake* of *England* when he passed through

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Magel-

Magellane straights, & so to the *Molucco* Ilands, and then homeward from the East by *Africke*, did in a device give the Globe of the Earth, with this word or Motto, *Primus me circumdedisti:* which is not simply to be understood that never any had gone round the World before him, but that never any of fame; for *Magellane* himself was slaine (as before is noted:) or else he did doubt of the truth of that narration, that the Ship called *Victoria* did return with safety into *Spain*.

The Maps which were made at first concerning *America* and *Peru*, did so describe the Western part of *Peru*, as if when a man had passed *Magellane* straits, and did intend to come upward towards *nova Hispania*, on the further side, he must have born much West, by reason that the land did shoot out with a very great Promontory, and bending that way. 162

But our *English* men which went with Sir *Francis Drake*, did by their own experience certainly find that the land from the uttermost end of the Straights on *Peru* side, did goe up

Note. up towards the South directly, without bending to the Weſt, and that is the cauſe wherefore all the new Maps and Globes, eſpecially made by the *Engliſh* or by the *Dutch*, who have taken their directions from our men, are reformed according to this new obſervation.

When the *Spaniards* had once found an ordinary paſſage from the South Sea towards the *Moluccoes*, they never ceaſed to travell that way, & diſcovered more and more: and by that means they have found out divers Ilands not known in former ages; as two for example ſake, a good diſtance from the *Molucco's*, which becauſe they be inhabited by men which doe ſteale not only each from other, but do pilfer away all things that they can from ſuch ſtrangers as doe land thereabouts, they are called *Inſula Latronum*.

Inſula Latronum.

They have alſo deſcryed ſome other neerer unto the Eaſt *Indies*, which they now tearme *Inſula Salomonis*. But the moſt renowned of all are thoſe to whom the name is given *Philippine*, in remembrance of *Philip*

Inſulæ Salomonis.

Philippinæ.

Philip the second King of *Spaine*, at whose cost they were discovered.

These *Philippina* are very rich, and from thence is brought abundance of costly Spices, and some other rich merchandize, yea and gold too. Their riches.

There were also some other Ilands descryed by *Magellanus* himselfe, which he called *Insulas infortunatas*, as being of quality contrary to the *Canaries*, which are termed the Fortunate Ilands: for when he passing thorow the South Sea, and meaning to come to the *Moluccoes*, (where he was slain) did land in these Ilands, thinking there to have furnished himself with victuals and fresh water, he found the whole places to be barren and not inhabited. *Insulas infortunatas.*

Of the Countries that lye about the two Poles.

HAving laid downe in some measure the description of the old knowne World, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, with the Ilands adjoyning unto them; and also of *America*, which by some hath the title of *New found world*:

World: it shall not be amisse briefly to say something of a fift & sixt part of the Earth: the one lying neer the South Pole, and the other neere the North: which are places that in former times were not knowne, nor thought of.

Regio Magllanica. When *Magellanus* came down to the Southern end of *Peru*, he found on the further side of the Straights a main and huge land lying towards the South Pole, which some have of his name called since *Regio Magellanica*, and that so much the rather, because he touched upon it againe before he came to the *Moluccoes*.

Since his time, the *Portugals* trading towards *Calecut* and the East-*Indies*, there have some of them been driven by tempest so far, as to that which many now call the South Continent; and so divers of sundry Nations, have there by occasion touched upon it. 179

It is found therfore by experience, for to goe along all the degrees of longitude; and as in some places it is certainly discovered to come up so high towards the North, as to the

Tropicke

Tropicke of *Capricorn*; ſo it is conjectured, that toward the South it goeth as far as to the Pole. The ground whereof is, that never any man did perceive the Sea did paſſe through any part thereof: nay, there is not any great River which hath yet bin deſcribed to come out of it into the Ocean: whereupon it is concluded that ſince ſomewhat muſt fill up the Globe of the Earth from the firſt appearing of this land unto the very Pole: and that cannot be any Sea, unleſſe it ſhould be ſuch a one as hath no entercourſe with the Ocean (which to imagine is uncertaine) therefore it is ſuppoſed that it commeth whole out into the land to the Antartick Pole: which if it ſhould bee granted, it muſt needs be acknowledged withall that this ſpace of Earth is ſo huge, as that it equalleth in greatneſſe not only *Aſia*, *Europe* and *Africa*, but almoſt *America* being joyned unto them. *Note.* 284

Things memorable in this country are yet reported to be very few: only in the Eaſt part of it, over againſt the *Moluccoes*, ſome have written that there

there be very waſte Countries and Wilderneſſes; but we finde not ſo much as mention whether any doe inhabite there or no. And over againſt the Promontory of *Africke*; 179 which is called *Caput bonæ ſpei*, there is a Countrey which the *Portugals* called *Pſittacorum regio*, becauſe of the abundant ſtore of Parrets, which they found there.

Pſittacorum regio.

Neere to the *Magellane* ſtraights, in this ſouth part of the world, is that land the *Spaniards* call *Terra del fuego*: thoſe alſo wᵗʰ have toucht at it in other places, have given to ſome parts of it, theſe names, *Beach*, *Lucath*, and *Maletur*, but we have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how or by whom it is inhabited.

Terra del fuego.

A deſcription of the people.

About this place the ſaid *Portugals* did at one time ſaile along for the ſpace of 2000. miles, and yet found no end in the land. And in this place they reported that they ſaw inhabitants, which were very fair and fat people, and did go naked: which is the more to be obſerved, becauſe we ſcant read in any writer, that there hath bin ſeen any people at all upon the South coaſt.

More

More towards the East, not farre from the *Moluccoes*, there is one part of this Country, as some suppose, although some doubt whether that be an Iland or no, which commeth up so high towards the North, as the very *Æquinoctiall* line, and this is commonly called *Nova Guinea*, because it lieth in the same Climate, and is of no other temperature then *Guinea* in *Africk* is. 232 *Nova Guinea.* 235

I have heard a great Mathematician in *England* find fault both with *Ortelius* and *Mercator*, and all our late makers of Maps, because in describing this Continent, they make no mention of any Cities, kingdoms, or Common-wealth which are seated and placed there: whereof he seemed in confidence of words to avouch that there be a great many, and that it is as good a Country as almost any in the world: But the arguments why he gathered it to be so he did not deliver; and yet notwithstanding it may be most probably conjectured, that the Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a masse of Earth, but that he would *Note.*

would in his wisdome appoint some reasonable creatures to have their habitation there.

Concerning those places which may be supposed to lie neer unto the Northerne Pole, there hath in times past something been written, which for the particularity thereof might carry some shew of truth, if it be not throughly lookt into. It is therfore by an old tradition delivered, and by some written also, that there was a Friar of *Oxford*, who took on him to travell into those parts which are under the very Pole; which he did partly by Negromancy (wherein he was much skilled) and partly again by taking advantage of the frozen times, by means whereof he might travell upon the Ice even so as himself pleased: It is said therefore of him, that he was directly under the Pole, and that there he found a very huge and black rock, which is commonly called *Nigra rupes*, and that the said rock being divers miles in circuit, is compassed round about with the Sea; which Sea being the breadth of some miles over, doth run out

Nig a Rupes.

out into the more large Ocean by foure ſeverall Currents, which is as much to ſay, as that a good pretty way diſtant from the *Nigra Rupes*, there are foure ſeverall lands of reaſonable quantity: and being ſituated round about the rock, although with ſome good diſtance, are ſevered each from other by the ſea running between them, and making them all foure to be Ilands almoſt of equall bigneſſe. But there is no certainty of this report, and therefore our beſt Mathematicians in this latter age have omitted it.

Our travellers of later yeers have adventured ſo far, to their great danger, in thoſe cold and frozen Countries, that they have deſcried *Groinland*, which lieth as far, or beyond the circle *Artick*: but whether it go ſo far out as unto the Pole, they cannot ſay: which is alſo to be affirmed of the Northern parts of *America*, called by ſome *Eſtote*-land; for the opening whereof our *Engliſh*-men have taken great pains, as may eaſily appeare by the new Globes and Maps, in which all the Capes, Sounds *Groinland.*

and

and Furlongs, are called by *Englisſh* names. Their purpoſe was in attempting this voyage, to have found out a paſſage to *China* and *Cathaio*, by
93 the North parts of *America*: but by the ſnowes which fell in Auguſt and September, as alſo by the incredible Ice there, after many hazards of their lives, they were forced to return, not knowing whether there be any current in the Sea, that might lead to the Eaſt-*Indies*, or how farre the Land doth reach Northward.

In like ſort, ſome of our Engliſh Merchants, to their great charges, ſet forth Fleets to deſcry the Seas towards the Eaſt; yet going by the North, and there have found many
67 unknown countries; as *Nova Zembla*, Sir *Hugh Willoughbies* land, and other more: but of certain what is very neere unto the Pole they could never find. They have alſo ſo far prevailed, as to reach one halfe of the way toward *Cathaio* by the North,
66 going Eaſtward: inſomuch that by the River *Ob*, and by the Bay of St. *Nicholas* they bring the Merchandize downeward into *Ruſſia*: But whe-

Nova Zembla. Sir *Hugh Willoughbies* land

whether the Sea do goe thorowout, even to the fartheſt Eaſterne parts; or whether ſome great Promontory doe ſtretch out of the maine Continent unto the very Pole, they cannot yet attaine to know. Theſe things therefore muſt be left uncertain, to further diſcoveries in future ages.

UNIVERSITIES.

In *England.*

1 *Oxford*
2 *Cambridge*

Vniverſities in *Spaine.*

1 *Toledo*, latitude 40.10. long. 16.40.
2 Sivill, lat 37.30. long. 14.20.
3 Valencia, lat. 39.55. long. 21.10.
4 Granada, lat. 37.30. long. 17.15.
5 S. Iago, lat. 40.5. long. 15.40.
6 Valladolid, lat. 42.5. long. 15.45.
7 Alcala de Henaros, lat. 40.55. long. 17.30.
8 Salamanca, lat. 14.20. long. 14.4.
9 Caragoca, lat. 42.22. long. 22.20.
10 Siguenca, lat. 14.35.20. long. 18.20.
11 Lerida, lat. 42.20. long. 18.20.
12 Huesca, lat. 42.50. long. 21.20.
13 Lisbon, lat. 38.50. long. 10.50.
14 Coimbra, lat. 40. long. 11.25.
15 Ebora, lat. 37, 38. long. 10.

In the Ile Majorica.

1 Majorica

In Polonia.

1 Cracovia
2 Posne

In Prussia.

1 Koningsberg

In Lituania.

1 Wild

In France.

1 Paris, lat. 48. 10 long. 23
2 Poictiers, lat. 46. 10. long. 19. 10
3 Lyons, lat. 44. 30. long. 25. 40
4 Angers, lat. 47. 25. long. 18. 10
5 Avignon, lat. 42. 30 long. 25. 50
6 Orleans, lat. 47. 10. long. 22
7 Burges, lat. 46. 20. long. 22. 10
8 Caen, lat. 49. 45. lon. 19. 20
9 Reims, lat 48. 30. long. 25. 25
10 Burdeaux, lat. 44. 30. long. 17. 50
11 Tolouse, lat. 43. 5. long. 20. 30
12 Nismo, lat. 42. 30. long. 25
13 Montpilier, lat. 42. long. 24. 30
14 Bisanton, lat. 46. 30. long. 27. 48
15 Lole, lat. 46. 10. long. 27

In Italy.

1 Rome, lat. 41. 20. long. 38
2 Venice, lat. 44. 50. long. 37
3 Padua, lat. 44 45. long. 31. 10

4 Bononia, lat. 43.33. long. 35.50
5 Ferrare, lat. 44. long. 36
6 Millan, lat. 44.40. long. 33.
7 Pavia, lat. 44. long. 33.5
8 Turin, lat 43,45. long. 31,30
9 Florence, lat. 42,35. long. 35.50
10 Pisa, lat. 42,40. long. 35
11 Sienna, lat. 42,20. long. 36,15
12 Modena, lat. 13,50. long. 35,40

In Bohemia.

1 Prague.

Of Germany.

1 Collen, latitude 51. long. 30
2 Basil, lat. 47,40. long. 31
3 Ments, lat. 50. long. 31.
4 Witsburg, lat. 50
5 Triers, lat. 49,50
6 Heidleberg, lat. 49,25. long. 33
7 Tubinge, lat. 49,50
8 Ingolstad, lat. 49,40
9 Erfurt, lat 50
10 Leistgige, lat. 51,10
11 Wittenberg, lat. 51,50
12 Frankford in Oder, 51,10
13 Rostoch, lat. 53,40
14 Grisswald, lat. 53,50
15 Friburg, lat. 48.
16 Marburg, lat. 50,40
17 Viena, lat. 43.40
18 Diling *in* Suitzerland *neere* Devaw.

In

In Germania Inferiori.

1 Lovain, lat. 50. long. 23.
2 Doway, lat. 50. 30. long. 29.
3 Liege, lat. 50. 30 long. 29.
4 Leiden, lat. 52. 10. long 27. 20.

In Denmark.

1 Cobenhagen, lat. 56. 50 long. 34. 30.

In Moravia.

1 Olmues

In Scotland.

1 Saint Andrewes
2 Aberdon

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